FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 NOVEMBER 1984

Threats Against United States

A caller on behalf of the Islamic Jihad organization told the Beirut paper *AL-SAFIR* that his group intends to "blow up" all U.S. interests in Lebanon, adding that this warning is addressed to every American in the country, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Earlier, Voice of Lebanon radio cited reports that the United States has taken strict security measures at its embassy in Nicosia and has evacuated diplomats from other U.S. embassies in the Middle East as a precaution against a terrorist attack.

Saudi Airliner Hijacking

Official Saudi circles expressed appreciation for Iranian authorities' efforts to contain the incident, release the passengers, and arrest the hijackers, Riyadh radio reported in the wake of Iran's announcement that the hijacking was over. IRNA noted the "outstanding role" of passengers on the plane who gave Iranian security forces the opportunity to board by scuffling with the hijackers and opening the aircraft's door.

PLO

Amman is under serious consideration as a venue for the next PNC session, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi said in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES*. However, he stressed, the venue should not reflect a particular line for the PLO or define its future alliances. Moreover, the rift between the PLO and Syria should be healed as soon as possible, he declared, since any solution for Palestine should include the PLO, Syria, and Jordan. Meanwhile, PLO-DFLP talks on the PNC meeting will continue, Baghdad Voice of PLO revealed, adding that a report of another round of talks with the PFLP, which had "undermined" the recent Algiers meeting, is false.

In another development, Radio Monte Carlo cited a British television report that Fatah dissident Sabri al-Banna (Abu Nidal) has died of a heart attack in Baghdad. However, in a telephone call to AFP, a man claiming to represent Al-Banna's "Fatah Revolutionary-Council" denied the report, asserting that Al-Banna is in "good health."

Israel

The Knesset speaker has been empowered to reject any racist motions to the agenda and to order out of the Knesset anyone who makes racist remarks, Jerusalem radio reported.

Iran

The trial of Tudeh Party Central Committee members will begin on 12 November, Tehran's Islamic revolution prosecutor announced in a statement reported by IRNA.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi ambassador to Kenya told a Nairobi press conference that he has asked the Kenyan Government to initiate efforts to end the "senseless" Gulf war, Nairobi's KNA revealed.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — President Habib Bourguiba's condition has improved noticeably but he must continue his rest and treatment, according to a government communique reported by Tunis radio.

Iranians in Algiers — The head of an Iranian Foreign Ministry delegation to Algiers said his visit gave new grounds for furthering Iranian-Algerian relations, IRNA disclosed. He said the Iranian delegation had also visited the Western Sahara for talks with SADR officials.

Western Sahara — A Polisario communique cited by AFP claimed that 13 Moroccan soldiers were killed in a 3 November attack in the northeastern sector, adding that Moroccan casualties in October amounted to 237 killed and 492 wounded.

Sudan

Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) official Joseph Oduho declared that his movement will only consider negotiating with President Ja'far Numayri if the latter is prepared to hand over the government to the SPLM, according to an interview carried on the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army radio.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Middle East & Africa

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UK TV: Fatah's Sabri al-Banna Dies of Heart Attack

JN062045 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Nov 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] A short time ago the private British television network, Channel 4, reported that Fatah dissident Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, had died of heart attack in Baghdad today. This has not yet been confirmed by any other source.

Report Denied

NC071007 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, Nov 7 (AFP) — Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] is in "good health and is pursuing his normal activities," a man claiming to be a spokesman for the Palestinian terrorist's group, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, said today.

In a phone call to Agence France-Presse, the speaker denied a British television report that Abu Nidal had died of a heart attack in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad. The caller claimed to be phoning from Rome. He said the "rumors" about the illness and death of Abu Nidal were wishful thinking on the part of "imperialists, Zionists, Arab reactionaries and Yasir 'Arafat."

He called Abu Nidal, whose group claimed responsibility for the near-fatal 1982 shooting of the Israeli ambassador to London, the "dissident leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization." Abu Nidal and his group have also been linked to the slaying of moderate Palestinians, and the PLO has condemned Abu Nidal to death in absentia.

The report yesterday of his death by British Channel 4 television followed reports last June that he had been hospitalized in Baghdad for heart disease.

Tunis: 'Arafat Leaves for Sanaa Talks

LD070032 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Tunisia today for Sanaa to attend meetings of the Palestinian National Fund, which are due to begin today in the North Yemen capital, and to discuss a number of financial issues which concern the present state of the fund in the light of some Arab countries halting aid to the PLO.

'Arafat Addresses Arab Lawyers Federation

JN062055 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1625 GMT 6 Nov 84

["Text" of address by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat before 15th conference of Arab Lawyers Federation held in Al-Munastir, Tunisia, on 4 November 1984 — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brother Struggler Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, brother struggler president of the federation, brother struggler chairman of the conference, brother and sister members of the conference: I am pleased to join you today in the opening of your conference on the territory of beloved Tunisia and among its generous Arab people under the wise leadership of President Habib Bourguiba — the people and leadership that warmly embraced the Palestinian revolution. We thank them in the name of our people, revolutionaries, and fighters.

Brothers, sisters, and friends, you are holding this big conference while we in the Arab world are facing several major challenges. The most serious of these is our state of division which has reached tragic proportions at a time when the the most pressing need is to close ranks and pool resources in order to confront the danger threatening our future and the future of our children. This danger is represented by the imperialist and Zionist plans that are now being proposed in our Arab region.

There are the Reagan plan, the Murphy plan, and others. There is an extraordinarily concentrated U.S.-Zionist effort to liquidate the Palestine question by creating de facto settlements on Palestinian territory and implementing well-studied plans to carve up the land; destroy and Judaize Islamic and Christian holy places; suppress and deport inhabitants and control the sources of their livelihood; destroy social, unionist, health, cultural, and educational institutions; and escalate operations of systematic official terrorism against people. Kahane, the new Knesset member, is only one more symbol of this terrorism added to the list of Zionist terrorists led by Sharon, the murderer of women and children in Sabra, Shatila, Beirut, and Lebanon.

Around Palestine, we all clearly notice what is happening in fraternal Arab Lebanon. The fraternal Lebanese people are facing rapid bloody events as part of a well-studied plan to enforce partition and communal strife on that part of our Arab homeland, a country that had a distinguished role in Arab cultural life. What is happening in Lebanon is a prelude to the sectarian division and balkanization of the entire region under U.S. imperialism and its Zionist lackey. It is regrettable that certain Arab sides have been involved in this balkanization plot.

As an extension to what is taking place in Lebanon and Palestine and to the plots being concocted against the Arab nation, the Gulf war tragedy looms ominously. This war has exhausted and continues to exhaust the human and economic resources of our Islamic nation represented here by the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. It is no longer a secret to anyone that the danger of the expansion of this war is now obvious. It is impossible to imagine the consequences of such danger on the whole region, and in fact, on the entire world security.

We in the PLO and the Palestinian revolution, despite our many burdens and struggle hardships, have spared no effort in working for unifying the stands of the Arab forces on the basis of Arab solidarity, whose objective is to face all these challenges, including imperialism and its Zionist lackey. This challenge is not only to our regimes and governments, but also to all the masses of our Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf in the battle of destiny. I have great confidence that these masses, whose will stems from God's will, can face up to this historic responsibility and challenge.

I must point out here an important subject in the presence of the brother Tunisian prime minister and the representative of the Arab League. It is unreasonable for the Arab summit to be delayed all this time. It is also unreasonable to see attempts to paralyze the Arab League. This league represents the minimum level of the Arab masses' aspirations.

Brothers, sisters, I would like in this intimate fraternal meeting to talk to you heart to heart. We are in one trench and fighting one cause. We belong to one nation and share a common destiny. You know that the PLO has faced during the past 3 years — and still does face — a major U.S.-Israeli plot in which some Arab sides are involved. The aim, as announced by Reagan and Begin, is to break the PLO's backbone through the large-scale U.S.-Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples that began on 4 June 1982.

Although our Lebanese-Palestinian steadfastness in the 1982 war cost us 7,200 martyrs and wounded and hundreds of thousands of homeless and large areas of destruction and ruin in Lebanese towns and Palestinian camps, still the revolution, which lost in this war a most important base of struggle, succeeded in reorganizing its ranks and expediting its military and political mobilizing processes on all levels and in all fields. It is determined to continue the march toward the objective. This is the decision of our people and revolution. We succeeded with our Lebanese brothers in waging the most successful war of attrition against the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon despite the massacres which the Zionist enemy continued to commit as reprisals against these successful operations. It attacked our camps in southern Lebanon, including 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miya Miya, and Al-Rashidiyah, and the Lebanese towns of Suhmur, Yahmur, Jibshit, Ma'rakah, Al-Nabatiyah, Sidon, and others. The Zionist reprisals did not stop at this level, but went beyond that to intensive air raids on Ba'labakk, Al-Jalil camp in Ba'labakk, and Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps in the north. The *New Jersey* joined by shelling the towns and villages of Jabal Lubnan. There was also the crime in which enemy planes destroyed a prison in Shtawra. In that raid alone 81 of the elite officers of the Palestinian revolution were killed. Despite all this, the war of attrition is continuing and escalating.

Although we have covered a lot of ground in confronting the plot and its military and political aims, we are still facing it on other levels, beginning with the rabid instigation campaign which the United States is waging against us on a world level and the terrorist war the enemy is waging against our people in Palestine and Lebanon, including attempts to prevent the PLO's legitimate institutions from playing their major role in our struggle life. In face of all that, the Palestinian leadership has had to be most patient, flexible, and concerned about organizing our Palestinian house.

We gave the intra-Palestinian dialogue all the time and opportunity for success until we reached the Aden-Algiers agreement under which we decided to convene our PNC by 15 October 1984. Despite this agreement, hardships were created by many sides preventing the convocation of the PNC. Throughout this crisis, we spared no effort to try to conduct a constructive dialogue with our brothers in the Syrian leadership through many fraternal, friendly, and allied mediations. I announce before you, O brothers, friends, and Syrian lawyers, that we will continue to enlist the help of these fraternal and friendly mediations in order to rectify our relations with our brothers in Damascus. Our decision in the Palestinian leadership is not to give up these efforts. I impose on your federation and conference the responsibility of rectifying this relationship.

Brothers and sisters, the Palestinian people, who are now facing crucial challenges affecting their existence, national identity, and the continuation of their cause, are determined to enable the PLO to overcome the tribulations and hardships and to continue its role in leading their struggle, representing them, and speaking on their behalf. Therefore, we in the Palestinian leadership, and after intensive and continuous responsible consultations with the various Palestinian and Arab functionaries, have decided to convene our PNC at the end of this month so that our legitimate institutions can proceed with their work and so the various groups and popular forces and organizations and Palestinian functionaries can play their role in formulating our political programs and national decisions under the roof of our legislative institution — the PNC.

Let us struggle for just and lasting peace whose basis is liberating our homeland and achieving our people's right to self-determination, return, and establishment of our independent Palestinian state in Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital.

Saudi Paper Interviews PLO's Khalid al-Hasan

GF061919 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 5 Nov 84 p 4

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and chairman of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee, by *AL-YAWM* correspondent Salim al-Karai in Tunis — no date given]

[Excerpts] Question: What are the major reasons behind the postponement of the PNC session? When will the PNC be held?

Answer: The question of convening the PNC represents either the continuation of the legitimate Palestinian representation through the PLO or the death of this representation. The Palestinian people have realized, after the defeats they suffered, that this issue concerns their independence, even though they believe in the nationalistic framework of their cause. On this basis the Palestinian people do not allow any Arab regime or any Arab capital to dominate or contain their sole legitimate framework, the PLO, because they believe that he who struggles for freedom refuses to be a servant of anyone, otherwise he shall lose the meaning of his struggle.

In fact, there are no problems regarding the convening of the PNC, although some people are overestimating things. There are no problems with regard to the place, date, or quorum. Therefore, God willing, the PNC will be held shortly and the quorum for that is available. Those who attend the PNC will declare themselves as believers in the independent Palestinian decision and those who do not attend the PNC will, directly or indirectly, declare that they could not extricate themselves from the subservience and pressures exerted on them by one of the Arab countries.

Question: How can you describe the differences now existing in the Palestinian arena?

Answer: There are some people who have changed the issue from a political issue concerning the PLO as a whole to a personal issue concerning Yasir 'Arafat. This poses a great threat to the PLO because the sacking of Yasir 'Arafat from the chairmanship of the PLO Executive Committee by a non-Palestinian decision will mean that the Palestinian position is subjugated to an individual Arab decision. The acceptance of this situation means that the PLO leadership has to be approved of by some Arab parties. This matter is rejected because it abolishes the legitimacy of the representation. If Fatah accepts this, then it has to accept an abandonment of its role as the backbone of the PLO in leading the independent Palestinian struggle. This is what the enemies of the revolution want. They want the issue and the confrontation to collapse with the collapse of Fatah.

Therefore, by changing the problem from a PLO problem to a personal problem concerning Yasir 'Arafat or somebody else, they are trying to undermine the PLO because the Palestinian paper is the basic paper in the Middle East equation. Nothing can be made with regard to the Palestinian issue without the Palestinian decision, which is a decision that conflicts with the position of some Arab countries.

Question: What are the results of the mediation between the PLO and Syria?

Answer: Unfortunately, the means for the success of these mediations were not available. However, I think that more efforts could have been made in this regard. Regrettably, all of the Soviet and Arab mediations have failed.

Question: The return of Egypt is being discussed gradually. What is the impact of the recent normalization of relations between Jordan and Egypt on the Arab arena in general and on the Palestinian issue in particular?

Answer: We believe that the isolation of Egypt from the Arab world since the 19th century was an imperialist objective. No one will be happier than imperialism and the Zionist movement if Egypt remains isolated from the Arab world, because Egypt represents, in the Arab pshychological reality and in the Arab material reality, the center of political gravity in the Arab arena, especially since it constitutes the mechanism of work in the pan-Arab framework. It is quite obvious that since the isolation of Egypt from the Arab group the Arab summits have lost the work mechanism which enables the Arab decision to become political and which creates favorable conditions for implementing this decision. On this basis, the basic principle is to recover Egypt. This principle conflicts with the imperialist and Zionist principle regarding Egypt.

Egypt in the era of Al-Sadat signed the Camp David accords. This step is completely rejected by the Arabs and by the Palestinian people in particular. For this reason the resolutions of the Baghdad summit were adopted to surround the Camp David policy pursued by Al-Sadat. President al-Sadat believed in these accords, and was not only forced to accept them. That is why it was necessary to surround this policy with all means.

President al-Sadat died and Husni Mubarak, his successor, is not responsible for the Camp David accords. Husni Mubarak as president of the Egyptian Republic began to pursue a curve gradually which does not conform with the Camp David accords. In this, President Husni Mubarak responded to the wish of the Egyptian people who rejected the normalization [of Egyptian-Israeli relations]. As soon as he became president Husni Mubarak made political statements which were completely different from what Al-Sadat used to say. He declared that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This contradicts the Camp David accords and the U.S. and Zionist policy. He declared that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination. This is a recognition of the Palestinian people which the U.S. and Zionist policy denies.

Husni Mubarak withdrew his ambassador from Tel Aviv and imposed conditions regarding his return, saying that he will return to Tel Aviv on the condition that Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab lands, that is, from southern Lebanon, Tabah, the West Bank, Gaza, and Golan, and from all Arab lands occupied in the 1967 aggression. He also rejected what Al-Sadat demanded from Begin — to agree on principles. Mubarak rejected this when Begin proposed it to him after the death of Al-Sadat. He rejected the Israeli settlements policy. All these positions indicate that the man is deviating from the Camp David policy.

We understand that Egypt cannot abolish the Camp David accords with a decree. To stay away from this policy is the practical political style in a country with a political and economic situation like Egypt and within the framework of a ruptured Arab situation that could not until now embrace the Egyptian position to drag Egypt away from the Camp David policy. Consequently, Egypt cannot announce the cancellation of the Camp David accords with a decree, but it is possible, as in the normal case with regard to all international agreements, that it moves away from this policy gradually until it acquires the necessary strength to confront the results of any direct abolition. Such strength is not yet available in Egypt. Hence, the only way out is gradual deviation from the Camp David policy. From here, we believe that we should move closer to Egypt as it moves away from Camp David.

This is the correct practical style. We are demanding and everyone is demanding the immediate abolition of the accords, but we forget that this matter cannot be achieved now. It needs loyal and sincere Arab efforts and an intrinsic Egyptian effort. Therefore, we should help Egypt and Husni Mubarak to gradually abandon the Camp David policy.

Regarding Jordan's step in the restoration of relations with Egypt, King Hasan II [of Morocco] called for holding a summit to discuss the issue, but regrettably, some Arab countries, including Syria, rejected this call. I do not understand why this call was rejected. Is it because these countries fear that the nature of relations existing between many Arab countries and Egypt may be revealed? Is it because they fear that the secret negotiations and contacts between some Arab countries and Egypt may be revealed? Or is it because they fear that the Arab direction is to adopt a new position toward Egypt?

Anyway, the rejection of the Arab summit is a deplorable matter. We in the PLO and in Fatah believe in full commitment and, consequently, we cannot believe that we are only committed to what we accept and that we reject what we do not accept if the decision was a national one because the minority should abide by the decision of the majority. From here, we prefer to have this matter discussed at an Arab summit. We also prefer that an Arab summit be held to discuss this matter and to adopt firm resolutions on it. But regrettably, the Arab rupture upsets many positive trends in the Arab arena and delays commitment to the Arab summits. This is not useful to the Palestinian issue in its struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Question: Do you think that Egypt can return to the Arab ranks during the forthcoming Arab summit?

Answer: I cannot make a prediction, because this decision belongs to 21 Arab countries and will only be made known when the Arab summit is held.

Qaddumi Considers Amman as PNC Venue

JN061033 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis]

[Text] A top PLO official has said Amman is being seriously considered as a venue for holding the much-delayed 17th session of the PNC and that holding the PNC session in Jordan carried with it many advantages for the Palestinian people. Speaking in an interview here Monday, Mr Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department and a member of the PLO Executive Committee, told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the PNC should preferably be held in an Arab country that is "close to our people in the occupied territories."

"Convening the council in Amman will have many advantages for us," Mr Qaddumi said. "Amman is close to our people (in the occupied territories) who will be able to express their views on the subjects under discussion and hence participate in the making of the resolutions." "However," Mr Qaddumi stressed, "convening the PNC in Amman or in any other Arab country should not reflect a particular future line for the PLO nor should it define its future alliances in the area."

Mr Qaddumi, who is also a member of the Central Committee of Fatah, Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's power base in the PLO, said the PNC resolutions will be largely based on and consistent with the resolutions of previous PNC sessions and Arab summits regarding Palestinian relations with Arab countries. "The venue of the council should not affect its resolutions, although it should be held in an Arab country and before the end of November, as decided by the Fatah leadership in Tunis last month," he said. "The PLO is against polarisation in the Arab world. Choosing a venue for holding the council should by no means be viewed in the context of joining this or that axis," he added. Mr Qaddumi said the convening of the PNC in Amman will have a "political significance," but did not wish to elaborate.

Mr Qaddumi's statement came against a background of a continuous debate within the PLO on the venue of the PNC following a declaration by Algeria, which had initially agreed to host the PNC, that it cannot afford to host the council session if it was not preceded by an agreement of all the Palestinian factions within the PLO.

Four Syrian-backed Palestinian groups opposed to Mr 'Arafat's leadership have already declared a boycott of the PNC while four other factions grouped in a "Democratic Alliance" have refused any venue other than Algeria or South Yemen. Amman and Baghdad have already expressed readiness to host the PNC but the "Democratic Alliance" has informed Fatah that it will not attend if it was held in the Jordanian capital.

Asked about the consequences of a boycott by the "Democratic Alliance" and the Syrian-backed "National Alliance" of the planned PNC session, Mr Qaddumi, who as the PLO's chief diplomat, has always maintained good relations with all PLO factions, especially those of the "Democratic Alliance" said "the factions that will choose not to attend are factions that have decided to join the opposition front." He expressed optimism, however, that the resolutions that will be adopted by the proposed PNC session, regardless of the venue, will eventually lead to the reunification of the PLO and not to its division. He said that there was enough room for opposition and constructive criticism in the PNC for those who would like to attend.

As a whole, Mr Qaddumi's statement reflects the Fatah leadership's determination to convene the council despite Syrian opposition. But, when asked if the leadership's decision indicates that Fatah has lost hope in normalising relations with Syria and whether the group was ready to risk slamming the door in the face of further reconciliation efforts, Mr Qaddumi, who has personally tried to reconcile between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the PLO chairman, said: "We have not and we will never lose hope in reestablishing good relations."

"Our policy is gaining more support for our cause," he said. "This applies even more to our Arab brothers with whom we have always tried to consolidate our relations despite their mistakes or their different interpretations of the polical situation of our political line," he added. He expressed the view that it was "not too late for those who have committed mistakes towards the PLO and the Palestinian people to change their position through dialogue and discussion in order to reach a common outlook on controversial issues."

Mr Qaddumi said it was imperative that the rift between the PLO and Syria be healed as soon as possible "since any solution for the Palestinian question should include the participation of the PLO, Syria and Jordan." He reiterated the organisation's commitment to an international peace conference on the Middle East in which all parties concerned and the Soviet Union and the U.S. participate. He emphasised the role of the Soviet Union, "which maintains a principled and consistent stance in support of the legitimate Palestinian and Arab rights," in any efforts to solve the Palestine problem.

"We have welcomed the Soviet peace initiative and stressed the strong and friendly ties with the Socialist bloc, headed by the

Soviet Union, which has maintained a principled stance for the Arab causes despite the fluctuation of the policies of some Arab countries regarding relations with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries," he said.

The Soviet Union, which had been maintaining a neutral stance on the conflict between Syria and the PLO, has lately indicated its rejection of attempts to oust Mr 'Arafat. According to Mr Qaddumi, the Soviets have informed the Syrians, during President al-Asad's recent visit to Moscow, that the Soviet Union has not changed its position on the PLO and its leadership and that Moscow will never accept attempts to divide the organisation.

Mr Qaddumi also reiterated the organisation's commitment to achieving Arab solidarity and resolving inter-Arab differences, stressing in this context the importance of the return of Egypt to the Arab fold through "its freeing from the American-sponsored Camp David treaty with Israel."

"The return of Egypt to the Arab fold has become a controversial issue in the Arab world and we believe that it should be resolved by an Arab summit which is the most appropriate forum where the final decision regarding relations with Egypt should be determined," he said. Mr Qaddumi explained that the PLO understands the return of Egypt to the Arab fold to be its "total emancipation from the chains imposed upon it."

Asked if he believed that Egypt was moving away from the Camp David agreement, Mr Qaddumi said Cairo has made "important steps to get closer to the Arab countries," but "Egypt alone and without Arab solidarity cannot liberate itself from Camp David. Arab solidarity based on a firm commitment to the Palestinian cause and to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is the force needed to help the Egyptian people to liberate Egypt from Camp David," he said.

Mr Qaddumi talked about the situation in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip stressing the urgency of a "prompt revival of the Palestinian National Front." An agreement struck between Fatah and the "Democratic Alliance" last June in Aden called for the revival of the national front in the Israeli occupied territories in order to coordinate political work against the Israeli occupation. The front groups a wide range of Palestinian national figures in the West Bank, but it has been inactive for sometime now.

Fatah Delegation in Amman for PNC Arrangements

JN061740 Baghdad Voice Of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Palestinian leadership and Palestinian organizations, unions, and national figures continue their meetings at the PLO offices in Tunis to discuss and make the necessary arrangements for the convocation of the PNC session at the end of this month after Fatah made its historic decision responding to our Palestinian people's decision and free national willpower on this subject. Our radio correspondent has learned that the meetings between Fatah and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] on this subject will continue. Brothers Salih Ra'fat and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, members of the DFLP Political Bureau, are expected to arrive in Tunis in the next 2 days to continue the talks with Fatah on the convocation of the PNC at the end of this month.

It will be recalled that the Fatah Central Committee concluded its meetings in Tunis yesterday and decided to form a delegation from among its members to visit Jordan in order to make the necessary preparations for the convocation of the PNC in the Jordanian capital, Amman, after the Jordanian Government approved the site. The Palestinian delegation arrived in Amman this morning.

Sa'id Musa Muragha New Book Published

JN041904 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Summary] A new book, *Colonel Abu Musa Speaks About the Fifth War and Beirut's Steadfastness*, was published recently. Col Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] records what took place in Lebanon in the summer of 1982. Col Abu Musa's memoirs are considered an important military and political document for understanding the events that took place that summer, the stands and behavior of forces and leaders, and the situation that led to the Fatah uprising.

Fatah Links PFLP's Habash With Syrian Stands

JN061950 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1605 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers, the position adopted by the PFLP, or to be more precise, the side headed by George Habash, undermined the recent Algiers meeting among the parties to the Aden-Algiers agreement. The PFLP insisted on what it termed the need for general national unanimity before convening the PNC. This is the condition, or rather the mine, that the Syrian regime prepared in Damascus to torpedo any agreement among the parties to the Aden-Algiers agreement on convening the PNC session.

But when Fatah very clearly announced its historic decision yesterday to convene the PNC at the end of this month in response to the decision of our Palestinian people, with their various factions, sectors, and national functionaries, especially those inside the occupied homeland, and in order to preserve independent national decisionmaking and the free Palestinian national will, fear and chaos spread within the ranks of the PFLP. Today, they leaked a false report about another round of talks with Fatah on the convocation of the PNC. It is an attempt to lessen the impact of Fatah's historic decision, to try to confuse the man in the street, and to soften stands. Bassam Abu Sharif, the official spokesman of the PFLP, said that the front is ready to attend the PLO Central Council and Executive Committee without conditions. The PFLP had boycotted these meetings 2 months ago when the Syrian regime also opposed these meetings and continuously tried to hamper them.

Incidentally, the stand announced by Abu Sharif is not a PFLP stand. Actually, the Syrian regime announced this stand about a

week ago in another maneuver to hamper the PNC session. Thus, we find that the PFLP side headed by George Habash is repeating and fully adopting, without any feeling of national shame, the stands adopted by Syria. They are the stands of the conspiratorial plan to destroy all the national institutions of the Palestinian people and to create feeble alternatives. These stands have become very clear. Our people will not accept any excuses and maneuvers to obstruct the convocation of their National Council. This is Fatah's decision, which is born out of the Palestinian people's decision and free national will.

Milhim on Appointment of New Halhul Mayor

JN061838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1558 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brothers, Zionist news media reported last Sunday that Hijazi Madyih has been considered as the actual mayor of Halhul in place of Brother Muhammad Milhim, the elected mayor whom the Zionist occupation authorities deported on 2 August 1980. We have with us now Brother Muhammad Milhim, the elected mayor of Halhul, to comment on this appointment:

[Begin Milhim recording] Halhul municipality's decision to consider Hijazi Madyih as the actual mayor achieves the Zionist occupation authorities' objective of legalizing its decision to deport me. The deportation was denounced by the United Nations, human rightscommissions, and various Arab and international organizations. Moreover, this decision creates splits within the ranks of our steadfast kinfolk who are resisting the Zionist occupation authorities and enables these authorities to achieve their mean objectives.

I have been informed by official quarters in Amman that the municipality must withdraw its decision and that they consider me the legitimate mayor. The PLO leadership and its instutitions have adopted the same stand toward the aforementioned decision as that adopted by the official Jordanian quarters. [end recording]

GULF AFFAIRS

Qatar Oil Minister Addresses GCC Session
LD070614 Riyadh SPA in English 1917 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 6 (SPA) — The Finance and Economic Cooperation Committee of the six-nation GCC began its eighth meeting at the council's headquarters here tonight.

Addressing trhe opening session, Qatari Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani said the committee has completed the basic lines and began another phase for their translation into action. He said the session's agenda include important issues to organize relations between the GCC and other economic groups. After the address, the session went into behind-door deliberations.

BAHRAIN

Effect of U.S. Election on Mideast Policy
GF061723 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 6 Nov 84 pp 1, 10

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The U.S. elections begin today. Certainly, there is only one issue connected with these elections that concerns our nation. This issue is the painstaking waiting by a number of Arab capitals for the results of these elections. Every time the U.S. elections are about to be held, everything stops in the Arab world and people begin talking about Washington's lack of attention shown toward us. Now there is talk about the possibilities of a solution [to the Middle East problem] after the elections as though their results carry a magical remedy for the nation's ailments.

Ironically, the Arabs hope that the United States will prolong its lack of attention and not remember them at all, because when it is not looking elsewhere it causes more death through never-ending small wars. For years several Arab capitals have been waiting for the results of these elections despite the fact that the lessons learned in these years should have made it abundantly clear that there is no difference between a Republican and a Democrat with regard to their stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. A very recent example is Democrat Jimmy Carter, who planned and executed the Camp David accords, thereby effecting Arab fragmentation and the seclusion of Egypt. Following in the footsteps of Carter, the Republican Reagan carried out the invasion of Lebanon, which resulted in frightful atrocities there. It was just a matter of dividing roles: Carter carried out the political massacre and Reagan followed it up militarily.

It is pitiful that some Arab capitals are banking on a change in the U.S. stance through a change of face, ignoring the fact that the United States is a superpower that has a fixed policy. The waiting Arab leaders had better believe that right now, before they suffer a nervous breakdown from their anger against Reagan or Mondale.

Saudi Foreign Minister Concludes Visit, Departs
GF061315 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1110 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 6 Nov (WAKH) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and his accompanying delegation left Manama today for Riyadh at the conclusion of a 1-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister on Possible Military Purchases
GF061731 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Nov (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah has stressed that his country did not make up its mind on the [purchase] of weapons proposed by the Brazilian deputy defense minister during his recent visit to Kuwait.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today, he said that his country does not commit itself to acquiring weapons from a specific country, stressing that the standard adopted in this regard is for the benefit and interest of the Armed Forces. He pointed out that his country is currently studying a military proposal to purchase Dutch-made minisweepers. He also said that the Dutch prime minister during his recent visit to Kuwait told him his country is ready to sell minesweepers to Kuwait.

He said that these minesweepers are merely Dutch ships that are equipped with modern military equipment from European countries, which enable these ships to function as minesweepers. He indicated that Kuwait intends to acquaint itself with these minesweepers in order to make a decision on the importance of obtaining or not obtaining these minesweepers for the Kuwaiti naval force. Shaykh Salim al-Sabah added these minesweepers were offered to many GCC countries according to information received by Kuwait, none of which have thus far made a decision in this regard.

AL-QABAS, AL-SIYASAH on Reagan's Victory
LD071204 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 7 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Nov (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* today warned that U.S. efforts in the next 4 years will be devoted to consolidating the Israeli Salient, while *AL-SIYASAH* welcomed President Ronald Reagan's victory in the elections.

It [newspaper not specified] said that with all previous U.S. elections we "have waited for the new President with longing, for which the Americans envied us, in the hopes he would be more understanding of our causes. In every new American era Arab hopes have been dashed as we discovered with open mouths that the new is worse than the old. We were content to wait for another president."

It added that "the dream" of some Arabs has been fulfilled and President Reagan has returned to the White House to occupy it for 4 more years. Optimists about America hope that during that period he will be fair with them as regards Israel. It explained that those optimists believe Reagan will be freer from the Jewish lobby and will not be obliged to gratify Israel, however much it encroaches, because of the Jewish vote.

It drew attention to the fact that the first disappointment for the Arabs will come from U.S. Vice President George Bush and not from Reagan, "because information received points out that Reagan will delegate to his vice president the affairs of the Middle East in order to devote himself to his struggle with the Soviets." It pointed out that while Reagan is not bothered about pleasing the Jewish lobby in his second term, Bush is be very much interested in area because he definitely will be the Republican contender in 1988 and will need the Jewish vote. It explained that Bush is committed to the general line of U.S. policy crystalized during Reagan's first term, namely, total cooperation with Israel.

AL-SIYASAH said: "We as Arabs want Reagan to succeed not because he is fair with us — he was not — but because of our feeling that Reagan will return to the presidency without having to face more elections in which, by his calculations, he will have to submit to Jewish pressure inside his country." It added that "Reagan will return as President and he will (?feel freer) in adopting and implementing decisions which could be closer to America's national interest with regard to being fair to the Arab world, a world which has been let down by the West ever since 1937, since the independence wars which were followed by the dismembering of the Arab world and the arrival of Israel in the heart of this region."

AL-SIYASAH pointed out that "America is the only country able to do something, and America without a presidency free of election pressures will continue to build its calculations on internal pressures without any Arab activity." [sentence as received]

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on Hijacked Plane

Plane, Passengers Leave Tehran

LD062300 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Riyadh, 6 nov (SPA) — As a follow-up to the two statements issued concerning the hijacking of the Saudi Tristar plane, Flight No 040 en route from Jeddah to Riyadh, the Civil Aviation Directorate is pleased to announce that the plane and all the passengers left Tehran airport at 2330 on its way to King Khalid International Airport. It is due to arrive at 0215 Wednesday.

Plane Arrives at Riyadh Airport

LD070022 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2340 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Nov (SPA) — With God's speed, all the passengers of the hijacked Saudi Tristar airliner have returned to Riyadh from Tehran. The plane was hijacked and forced to land at Mehrabad Airport in Tehran during its flight from Jeddah to Riyadh. The passengers were welcomed at Riyadh's King Khalid International Airport by the assistant minister of defense for military affairs, 'Uthman al-Humayd; the director of King Khalid International Airport, engineer Sa'd al-Tasan; the director of the Riyadh Saudi airline office, 'Id al-Kulabi; and a number of officials. Saudi airline officials welcomed the plane's passengers with bouquets of flowers.

Saudi Statement Thanks Iran

LD061256 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Civil Aviation headquarters:

Following what has already been issued by the Civil Aviation Authority regarding the flight of Saudi Tristar 040, which was hijacked as it flew close to Riyadh airspace and was forced to land in Mehrabad Airport in Tehran at 0235 this morning, 6 November, carrying 117 passengers and 14 crew members, the Civil Aviation Authority announces that all passengers and crew of the aforementioned aircraft were released 8 hours after the hijacking. The Iranian authorities have reported that all passengers are in good health.

The Saudi authorities are continuing their arrangements with the Iranian authorities for the return of all passengers to the Kingdom this evening. Furthermore, official circles in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would like to express their appreciation to Iranian authorities for their efforts to contain the incident, to release the passengers of the aircraft, and to arrest the hijackers.

Briefs

New Bahrain, Jordan Envoys — The foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, today met the new ambassadors from Bahrain and Jordan. 'Isa al-Jabir and Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani handed his highness their credentials as new ambassadors to the Kingdom in preparation for presenting them to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [Excerpt] [*Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84 LD*]

UAE

AL-WAHDAH Comment on U.S. Elections, Future Policy

GF061004 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0650 GMT 6 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 Nov (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* has expressed the belief that there will be no change in the U.S. position, which is biased toward Israel at the expense of the Arab rights, whether Reagan or Mondale wins the U.S. presidential election. The paper said: The history of U.S. presidents is known. Their loyalty to Israel is absolute as long as

Israel remains the policeman to preserve U.S. strategic interests in the region and the Arabs remain inactive.

Commenting editorially, the paper stressed that in the continued absence of a unified Arab position which could address the U.S. president-elect with a defined language, matters will remain as they are or will get worse in the next stage. The paper pointed out that what concerns the Arabs with regard to the U.S. presidential election is what position the new administration will take with regard to the central Middle East issue and its various ramifications. The paper said that opinions on the central Middle East issue have been no more than vanishing bubbles of cold air and which consequently have stalled and extremely complicated the issue. The paper pointed out that as all the positions which have been proposed are verbal, this has caused realistic and desirable solutions to be mere deadly imaginations.

Defense Minister Leaves for Pakistan 6 Nov

GF061318 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Nov (QNA) — UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid and his accompanying delegation today left Abu Dhabi for Islamabad for a 1-day official visit to Pakistan. Shaykh Rashid will hold talks with Pakistani officials on to bilateral relations.

Pakistani Naval Chief Arrives for Visit

GF021840 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Pakistani Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan arrived in the UAE today on an official visit lasting several days at the invitation of the commander of the UAE Navy. He was received by Major General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; Major General Hamad Hilal Thabit, commander of the naval forces; senior Army officers; and Pakistani Ambassador to the UAE Amir Gulistan Janjua.

Received by Heir Apparent

GF051604 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today received Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan, Pakistani naval chief, who is currently visiting the UAE. His highness stressed the importance of working toward keeping the Gulf region free from disputes of the superpowers in order to attain peace and prosperity for the region and the world peoples. He also praised UAE-Pakistani relations and welcomed the development of fraternal cooperation between the two countries in various fields, particularly in the military field.

Briefs

Eritrean Official Visits — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Muhammad al-Sharqi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Fujayrah, today received Osman Mohamed Omar, the representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] for the Gulf. The latter briefed his highness on the situation in the Eritrean arena, the latest victories achieved, and the resolutions concluded by the PFLE Central Committee, foremost of which is the issue of unity among the Eritreal factions. [Summary] [*Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Nov 84 GF*]

PDRY

Threats to U.S. Embassies in Cyprus, Jordan

GF061527 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Informed sources in Nicosia have reported that very strict measures were taken at the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia today following threats received by the Cypriot authorities which said that a suicide group is preparing to attack the U.S. Embassy on the occasion of the U.S elections. The U.S. Embassy in Jordan was closed yesterday as a result of similar threats received by the Jordanian authorities to attack the U.S. Embassy in Amman.

YAR

Official Source Denounces Saudi Hijacking

GF062024 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] An official source made the following statement to the Saba' News Agency: The YAR Government received the news on the hijacking of an aircraft of the Saudi airlines with extreme demoralization. While it expresses its denunciation of this terrorist act, which violates the security of the passengers and the civil aviation regulations, it regards this as a criminal act and air piracy.

President Cables Chernenko on USSR Revolution Day

GF061856 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Cable of congratulations from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the anniversary of the October Revolution — date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU: On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution I am pleased to send warmest congratulations to you and to the leaders and peoples of the friendly USSR on my behalf and on behalf of the YAR people. I wish you abundant happiness and the people of the USSR continuous progress and prosperity. I hope the strong relations between our two friendly countries will develop more in the future so that the aspirations of our two peoples will be fulfilled and world peace and prosperity will be achieved. With my highest regards.

[Signed] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

'Arafat Arrives for PLO National Fund Meeting
JN061742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Sanaa last night to attend meetings of the Palestinian National Fund which will discuss PLO financial affairs and adequate means to tackle the financial deficit resulting from certain Arab countries' failure to pay their contributions to the fund under their obligation to back the Palestinian national struggle. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar will also meet with senior Yemeni officials to discuss the latest developments in the Palestinian arena and the current sitaution on the Arab and international levels.

Officials View Reelection of Ronald Reagan

Al-Majid Welcomes Reelection

JN071111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Egypt today welcomed the reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to a second term in office. Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the landslide victory President Reagan scored expresses the U.S. people's confidence in and support for President Reagan's policy.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: We in Egypt welcome the reelection of U.S. President Reagan, who constitutes a factor of continuity in U.S. policy. We hope that under his leadership, the United States will assume a constructive role for giving momentum to the peace process in the Middle East. From this premise, it is important not to waste time. President Reagan is not a newcomer to the Middle East problem, and he is well versed in its minutest details.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: In his important speech at the UN General Assembly on 24 September, President Reagan reiterated his commitment to the peace plan he announced in September 1982, and also reiterated that the United States is a full partner in the search for peace in the Middle East and the need to settle the Palestinian issue.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded: We hope that these principles would materialize into a tangible and practical reality that would bring good and continued stability to all the peoples in the region.

Ghali on Reelection

JN071153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has today welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection to a second term in office. He said that President Reagan's reelection will give momentum to peace efforts in the Middle East and will provide the opportunity to revive the U.S. initiative on the Middle East, proclaimed by President Reagan in September 1982.

Commenting on the results of the U.S. elections today, Dr Ghali said he hopes the attention of U.S. officials would focus on international problems, particularly the Middle East issue, and more specifically on the Palestinian cause which is the core and basis of the Middle East problem. He added: The solution of this issue will bring about a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

The minister of state for foreign affairs added: The United States has pledged to assume the role of a full partner in the Middle East peace negotiations, and it must assume this role toward the settlement of the Palestinian issue, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, thus attaining a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Al-Mahjub Returns From India, Makes Statement

JN061531 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — The new Indian prime minister ,Rajiv Gandhi, has said that he will contact Egypt shortly to coordinate stands on the situation in the Nonaligned Movement. This was stated today by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub upon returning to Cairo from New Delhi after heading Egypt's delegation to the funeral of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was assassinated last Wednesday.

Dr al-Mahjub said that during his meeting with Rajiv Gandhi 2 days ago, the new prime minister emphasized that his government will continue the policy of Nehru and Indira Gandhi with regard to India's relations with Egypt, the Arab world, and the nonaligned countries. Dr al-Mahjub added that he held talks with Rajiv Gandhi and with the president of the Indian Parliament on bilateral relations and India's ties with the Arab world, the Third World countries, and the Nonaligned Movement.

He said that he conveyed to the Indian prime minister the results of his talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. They discussed the future of the Nonaligned Movement and the need to preserve India's role in it and to support Rajiv Gandhi at this stage so that India can continue to play its role in this movement, especially since it is a co-founder of the Nonaligned Movement together with Egypt and Yugoslavia.

Jordan's Abu 'Awdah Delivers Husayn Message

JN071142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Following a meeting with President Husni Mubarak, which lasted 1 and 3/4 hours, attended by Jordanian Foreign Ministry Secretary General Husayn Hamami, Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said that he conveyed a message to President Husni Mubarak from King Husayn of Jordan. The message deals with a number of issues in light of the developments in the region. The most important of these developments is the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan which necessitates consultations between the two countries on several issues.

Abu 'Awdah pointed out that the message also deals with the exchange of viewpoints on various subjects, foremost being the developments in the Palestine question in particular, and the developments in the region in general. He added that during the meeting, President Mubarak reviewed his recent visits to France and the FRG.

He said: We have heard the message that I will convey to King Husayn from President Mubarak on his European visit and its relation with the European stand toward the Middle East crisis in general and the Palestine question in particular.

Answering a question on King Hsuayn's visit to Egypt, Abu 'Awdah said: The date has not yet been set.

Answering another question on nominating a Jordanian ambassador in Cairo, and on the reports that 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah himself will assume this post, he said: This will take place through official channels; I cannot name the person. However, I am not one of the candidates for this post.

The Jordanian minister arrived in Cairo this morning and will leave on the same day.

Military Spokesman on 'Sea Winds' Maneuvers

JN061810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Alexandria, 6 Nov (MENA) — The final stage of the big "Sea Winds" maneuvers, being carried out by the Egyptian Armed Forces in cooperation with units of the U.S. 6th Fleet, will conclude tomorrow, Wednesday. This stage includes safeguarding Egyptian coasts from Port Said in the east to Al-'Alamayn in the west against approaching enemy submarines. All Egyptian naval formations, in cooperation with the Air Force, including antisubmarine helicopters, will take part in this stage.

The second stage of "Sea Winds" began deep in the Mediterranean early this morning. It demonstrated the ability of modern naval units, which recently joined the naval forces, to carry out actual combat actions with live ammunition.

An official military spokesman for "Sea Winds" stated that the first stage of these maneuvers concluded successfully at dawn today. Egyptian naval units carried out all the combat missions entrusted to them by repulsing hostile air attacks in full cooperation with the Air Force and Air Defense Forces.

All types of Egyptian combat naval formations delivered successive strikes, using naval torpedoes and surface-to-surface missiles to destroy enemy formations as represented by elements of the 6th Fleet. In the meantime, coastal missile formations safeguarded and protected vital and economic coastal installations against enemy ground forces which tried to attack them.

The spokesman added that during the combat actions carried out so far, Egyptian naval forces displayed great ability to ensure the sphere of the naval bases' operations and to achieve effective cooperation with the Air Force and Air Defense Forces. The Air Force and the Air Defense Forces also provided air protection against enemy air attacks by means of joint Egyptian-U.S. air formations and by striking at hostile naval targets with the aim of creating suitable circumstances for the Egyptian naval formations' combat actions.

The military spokesman said that during the first stage of the maneuvers, the most modern early warning aircraft (?E-2C) were used to give the Egyptian forces an early warning and organize the work of fighter planes and air defense means. Egyptian crews piloted these planes with great efficiency.

Briefs

Outgoing Guinean Envoy — Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Today Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Amirou Diallo, Guinea's ambassador in Cairo, on the occasion of the end of his term in Egypt. They reviewed means of bolstering the excellent relations between Egypt and Guinea, the agenda of the OAU's 20th summit, current African issues, and coordination between Egypt and Guinea to safeguard OAU solidarity. [Excerpt] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1342 GMT 3 Nov 84 NC*]

Jordan's Prince Hasan Visits Battlefront

JN061617 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal and RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim have visited the central sector of the battlefront. They were received upon their arrival at the Al-Yarmuk forces' headquarters by the II Army Corps commander, who briefed them on the Corps' formations and the preparations to foil enemy attempts to undermine the dignity and sovereignty of cherihsed Iraq.

The crown prince and RCC vice chairman then visited one of the forward Iraqi formations and became acquainted with the heroic fighters' strong fortifications, combat preparedness, high morale, comprehension of various war techniques, and application of training courses in consolidation of victories. The II Army Corps commander gave Prince Hasan a token present consisting of the Al-Yarmuk forces' emblem and pieces of Iranian weapons seized at the battlefront. In the visitors' book Prince Hasan expressed his pride in the Iraqi forces' heroism in confronting Iranian aggression and indicated his admiration for their high combat spirit. The Iraqi chief of staff and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad accompanied Prince Hasan and 'Izzat Ibrahim.

Combat Operations Reported

JN061726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,642 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With men whose hearts abound with faith and confidence in scoring further victories over the forces of the hateful Khomeyniite aggression, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their successful activities in the operational sectors. The results are as follows:

1. A force of brave fighters ambushed enemy troops in the northern sector of the operational theater, successfully destroying one vehicle and killing the seven troops in it. Elsewhere in the same sector, fresh groups of Iranian soldiers, fleeing the oppression and terrorism of the criminal rulers of Iran, sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Our forward units pounded several enemy positions and troops in the central sector of the operational theater, inflicting losses in men and equipment.

3. Our forward units opened artillery fire on an enemy troop concentration and several vehicles in the operational sector east of Basra, killing or wounding several troops, destroying two vehicles, one of which was towing a gun, and setting fire to one weapons emplacement.

4. One infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1984

Hungarian Trade Minister Meets Agriculture Head

JN061838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1617 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Agriculture Minister Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis met with Hungarian Internal Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar and his delegation here today. The two sides discussed the areas of cooperation and the exchange of technical know-how in the fields of agriculture, agrarian reform, and implementation of agricultural projects in the interest of the two friendly countries and peoples.

Received by Ramadan

JN061730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Hungarian Internal Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar and his delegation this morning. They reviewed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen and develop them. The Hungarian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Economic Cooperation Minutes Signed With UK

JN061840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Iraq and Britain signed the joint minutes of the third session of the Iraqi-British Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation here this evening. Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali signed for Iraq and Paul Channon, secretary of state for trade and industry, for Britain.

Hasan 'Ali and Paul Channon exchanged cordial speeches on this occasion. They praised the results of the committee meetings, which open new chances for fruitful bilateral cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

The minutes provide for developing economic, trade, and technical cooperation, increasing the volume of trade exchange, and implementing some development projects in Iraq by British companies.

Soviet Friendship Society Celebrates Relations

JN061924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text)0 Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, met here today with Rusenko, first [as received] deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, who is currently in Iraq at the head of a delegation within the framework of celebrations held on the occasion of the day of Iraqi-Soviet friendship. Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil praised the developing relations of friendship between the two friendly peoples. He reviewed the dimensions of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, which has responded to international organizations' efforts to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war through peaceful ways.

Rusenko expressed his admiration for Iraq's comprehensive progress in various fields. He asserted that the 4-year-old Iraqi-Iranian war constitutes a source of great concern. He said his

country calls for stopping this war as soon as possible, He said: The continuation of the war is not in the interest of the Iraqi or Iranian people.

Rusenko praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and the possibilites of their continued development. He added that his country strongly denounces imperialist intervention in the region and supports the Arab struggle against Israeli aggression. Rusenko asserted that peace can be achieved in the region only through liberating all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and through guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and to establishing their independent state.

At the beginning of the celebration, which was attended by 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, secretary of the Union of Iraqi Societies of Friendship With Peoples, Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, delivered a speech in which he greeted the Soviet people, wishing them continued success and progress. He praised the relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries — relations which were strengthened by the glorious 17-30 July revolution. Dr Khalil reviewed the objectives of the criminal Iranian aggression and Iraq's peaceful intention to end the war with Iran and its response to all international efforts aimed at ending the war through peaceful ways.

Dr Khalil concluded his speech by saying: We will continue to reinforce and expand the relations of friendship and cooperation in the interest of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples on the path of progress and in the service of mankind.

Husayn Addresses Military Academy Graduates
JN061434 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has asserted that the challenges threatening the Arab nation — in their size, diversity, and seriousness — can be successfully confronted only through confident and enlightened collective Arab action; that Jerusalem can be liberated only through joint Arab action and Islamic efforts; and that the Palestinian people's steadfastness can continue in the occupied territories only through a unified Arab stand that tightens positions, closes ranks, and mobilizes potentials. In a speech delivered at the graduation cermony of the the Royal Military Academy's 22d class of officers, the king said: Our duty in defending our national security involves and is identical to our duty of defending our pan-Arab security. It is incumbent on us and our brothers to provide our Army, which shoulders this responsibility, with support. It deserves this support since it carries that emblem of the Arab army.

The king said: We will continue work to modernize, arm, and train this Army so that it becomes an example of steadfastness, a bastion of pan-Arab security, and the source of a unified Arab force to confront our enemies and regain our rights.

The king said: Our call, behavior, and commitment to Arab solidarity as the best formula for joint Arab action is honest. Our behavior, actions, and stands are evidence of this honesty. We will continue work in accordance with this conviction regardless of the obstacles. We will not allow our conviction to weaken or be shaken. As we refuse to bargain with differences and disputes, we also refuse to maneuver with solidarity. Thus, resumption of political and diplomatic relations with Egypt came to embody the principle of solidarity and to assert our concern for closing ranks, mobilizing potentials, and aborting hostile schemes aimed at reinforcing divisions and fragenting ranks.

The graduation ceremonies were attended by Her Majesty Queen Nur, Prime Minister and Defense Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the ministers, a number of the Senate and House of Representatives members, the chief of staff, senior officers, the directors of the Public Security and Civil Defense, the commander of the Palestine Liberation Forces in Amman, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions, the military attaches accredited to Jordan, many guests, and the parents of the graduates.

It is noteworthy that the valedictorian of this class is from fraternal Iraq. He was awarded the sword of honor. This class included 41 graduates from fraternal Arab countries.

Husayn Greets Chernenko on Soviet Anniversary
JN061634 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn sent a cable today to Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he congratulated him on behalf of the Jordanian people and government and in his own name on the 67th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution. His majesty recalled the Soviet Union's sincere and firm positions in supporting our Arab nation's just causes. His majesty also expressed hope and confidence that the ties of existing friendship between Jordan and the Soviet Union will be bolstered in the service and interest of the two peoples.

Foreign Minister on Reagan's Reelection
JN071227 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1210 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In Amman, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has expressed hope that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reelection to a second term in office will be the beginning of the U.S. Administration's reassessment of its current policy in the Middle East, particularly with respect to the Palestinian issue.

Al-Masri added that President Reagan's landslide victory will free him from pressures and influences and will enable him to initiate a new stage that would give momentum to the peace process toward attaining a just and lasting solution in the region and ending the political deadlock that has prevailed in the past.

Al-Masri called for persistent Arab efforts to attain a stand that would be capable of holding a dialogue with the U.S. Administration from a serious and influential position.

Delegation to Red Sea Conference Announced
JN061940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Amman —Jordan will participate in the 1-day foreign ministers conference of the Red Sea litoral countries to be held in Khartoum on 22 November. The Cabinet has decided the Jordanian delegation to the conference will be led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and will include Shakir 'Arabiyat and 'Adil al-Suwaydan, Foreign Ministry officials.

Al-Jihad Threatens U.S. Interests in Lebanon

NC070855 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The newspaper *AL-SAFIR* reports that at 0120 today it received a telephone call from a person who did not identify himself, but who claimed he belonged to the Islamic Jihad organization. The caller said: On the eve of the election of Ronald Reagan as U.S. President, we warn that we will blow up all U.S. interests in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon. We address this warning to every American living in Lebanon.

VOL on Security at U.S. Embassies in Nicosia, Amman

NC061440 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Stringent security measures have been taken by the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia following information received by the Cypriot authorities to the effect that a terrorist group is preparing to attack the embassy on the occasion of the U.S. presidential elections.

In a similar development, the U.S. Embassy in Amman was closed for 48 hours as a precautionary measure.

Junblatt Leaves for Damascus; Birri To Follow

NC061433 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt left for Damascus today. Minister Nabih Birri, according to information, will leave for the Syrian capital tomorrow.

Reportage on Upcoming Negotiations With Israel

Al-Hajj To Lead Negotiations

NC061526 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Cabinet will meet at B'abda Palace tomorrow with all the ministers attending. The atmosphere is positive. This was affirmed by Prime Minister Rashid Karami upon emerging from the government house at 1430. Prime Minister Karami pointed out that things are proceeding along the right path, especially those related to the issue of the south. It is known that the Cabinet will dedicate its meeting tomorrow to discussing the subject of the Lebanese-Israeli talks under UN auspices and to drawing up a detailed agenda for the negotiations on ending the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories.

The Voice of Arab Lebanon has learned that the emergency committee for the south, under the chairmanship of Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, that was formed by the Cabinet during its previous conclaves, will undertake the negotiations on Lebanon's behalf. Official sources have stated that the committee will attend the Cabinet meeting tomorrow so as to be briefed on its task and given the necessary instructions on the eve of the start of the negotiations. The sources pointed out that these instructions provide for the completion of negotiations in a few weeks — and no longer than 1 month — and insist on Lebanon's adherence to its full right to liberation and sovereignty within the framework of the Armistice Commission.

Cabinet To Name Delegation

NC062120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] During its weekly meeting tomorrow, the Cabinet will discuss the details of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and appoint the Lebanese delegation to the negotiations to start in Al-Naqurah on Thursday within the framework of the Armistice Commission and under UN supervision.

Regarding the talks, a spokesman at the UN Peacekeeping Forces Command Headquarters in the border town of Al-Naqurah said that a triangular table has been prepared for the Thursday negotiations and that each side of the table can accommodate a 7-member delegation. The commander of the UN forces will host these negotiations originally scheduled to start last Monday, but deferred at Lebanon's request.

Birri Outlines Negotiation Points

NC061805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon affairs and minister of hydroelectric resources and justice, discussed the subject of the military negotiations [with Israel], which are to start on Thursday, with Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, chairman of the Security Arrangements Committee for the South; and Colonel 'Abd al-Halim Kanj, commander of the 6th Brigade. They also discussed the security situation in West Beirut.

Minister Birri said that he emphasized the following points to Brig Gen al-Hajj and Col Kanj:

1. The negotiations must be held within the framework of the armistice agreement and not in the context of any other formula.
2. The Lahd army must not have a role.
3. No agreement should be reached on any partial withdrawal even if it involved 99 percent of the occupied territory. The negotiations must be conducted on the basis of complete withdrawal.
4. The UN emergency forces must be deployed on the border and not in the interior.

Speaker Al-Husayni on Talks

NC062107 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] At 1800 today, President Amin al-Jumayyil received Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, who was paying his traditional weekly visit to the Presidential Palace. During the meeting, the general situation and developments in

the country were reviewed, particularly the negotiations that will be held in Al-Naqurah on Thursday for reaching an agreement on withdrawing Israeli occupation forces from all Lebanese territory.

After the meeting, Speaker al-Husayni made a statement in which he said: I apprised his excellency the president of the outcome of my visit to Damascus and his excellency briefed me on the talks he had in Algeria.

Asked what he expects from the talks to be held in Al-Naqurah on Thursday, Speaker al-Husayni said: I believe that Lebanon has defined its objective. There should be no (?negotiations) except through the Armistice Commission. These negotiations are for the purpose of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions, especially Resolution 425 and the details contained in Resolution 426 of 1978 — the resolution that frankly stipulates that UN emergency forces should deploy in all the territory from which Israel withdraws and that the task of the UN forces is to enable the Lebanese state to exercise its legitimate authority in the southern territory.

In other words, Speaker al-Husayni explained, there should be no negotiations on any subject outside the framework of the UN Security Council resolutions. We are concerned with our security and we have the desire and the resolve to impose security on our territory. We are not concerned with Israel's security nor are we Israel's policemen.

Cabinet Approves Negotiations

NC071152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Following the Cabinet meeting today, it has been learned that the Cabinet decided to approve the principle of negotiations with Israel for security arrangements in the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, and for withdrawal of Israeli forces from these areas. On this basis, the Cabinet entrusted the military council to form a military committee for these negotiations.

Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, who was meeting at noon today with the UNIFIL commander in the south, General William Callaghan,immediately was contacted. He was informed of the Cabinet decision pertinent to the military negotiations with Israel in Al-Naqurah tomorrow.

General 'Awn immediately called on the military council to meet at 1400 today to form the Lebanese military delegation to the negotiations.

Cabinet Meets 7 November; Junblatt Absent

NC070920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Cabinet meeting has begun at the Presidential Palace in B'abda. President Amin al-Jumayyil is chairing the meeting. The prime minister and all of the ministers are in attendance, except for Minister Walid Junblatt.

VOAL: Resistance Claims 8 Israelis Killed

NC070710 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] A statement issued by the National Resistance Front this morning says that resistance fighters attacked a Zionist mechanized patrol on the Sidon-Maghdushah road at 0140 today. A 20-minute clash ensued, in which both rockets and machine guns were used.

The front's statement notes that eight Zionist soldiers were killed, two were wounded, one APC was set on fire, and one halftrack was damaged.

Reportage on Fighting Near Beirut

Mortar Fire From Suq al-Gharb

NC061308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Kayfun and Baysur areas are coming under sniper and 60mm mortar fire from the army and Phalangist positions in Suq al-Gharb.

Disengagement Forces Under Fire

NC061518 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The socialist gunmen and their collaborators continue to direct their machine gun and mortar fire at the disengagement forces in Tallat Prince as well as at the Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. Meanwhile, residential areas in Kafr Shima are now coming under sniper fire from Junblatt's positions in Al-Shuwayfat.

RFL Reports on Security Situation in Tripoli

NC061742 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The joint operations room [as heard] has been informed that Islamic Unification Movement gunmen have taken up positions in Tripoli port. Meanwhile, tension continues to reign in the town as a result of the ceaseless differences among the warring sides. Islamic Movement gunmen today were spotted erecting roadblocks in Al-Mina', [words indistinct] 'Abd al-Hamid Karami quarter, and Al-Bahsas. Several people have been kidnapped. [passage indistinct]

In another development, [words indistinct] killed Lebanese Army Sergeant Ghazi Maluk.

Leaflets in Tripoli Term Karami 'Enemy'

NC070701 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Islamic Unification Movement's gunmen have distributed leaflets in Tripoli saying: There is no God but one God and

Rashid Karami is the enemy of Tripoli.

The movement set up barriers in Al-Bahsas and Nahr al-Barid, while its gunmen kidnapped a number of citizens.

Finance Ministry Official Escapes Assassination
NC061637 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1510 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] There has been widespread condemnation of the attempted assassination of the head of the Budget Department at the Finance Ministry, Dr Bakhus Abi Marun. The incident took place on the Nahr autostrade in east Beirut yesterday afternoon. The car of Dr Abi Narun bearing license plate 2278 came under heavy machine gun fire while on the autostrade. The car was hit by 12 bullets, but Dr Abu Marun sped away without being hit. His escape was described as miraculous.

Coastal Guard Intercepts Unidentified Ship
NC070700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Last night the Lebanese Coastal Guard boats intercepted a ship bearing no name and carrying no radio that had sneaked into the port of Tripoli without lights. It was guided inside the port.

The Internal Security Forces took over the docks in the port of Tripoli yesterday afternoon, after the Islamic Unification Movement's gunmen had withdrawn.

AFP: Demonstration Held at Refugee Camp
NC061624 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Nov 6 (AFP) — Masked and armed members of the national resistance movement today supported a demonstration at the 'Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp in the suburbs here in the first such protest since the Israeli invasion two years ago.

The demonstration and a general strike were staged in protest against "arrests and repressions taken by the Israeli Army and its agents against Palestinians," camp residents told correspondents at the protest. The Palestinian refugees said Israelis had arrested 12 people in the last two days.

After blocking off entrances to the camp with rocks and burning tires, the refugees marched through the principal streets protected by a dozen masked men, armed with submachine guns and grenades, correspondents said.

The resistance force has frequently claimed responsibility for attacks against Israeli occupation troops and the Israeli-backed irregular Army of Southern Lebanon.

The demonstration came as Lebanese and Israeli officials prepared for talks on Israeli withdrawal from the region.

DFLP Sets Up Office in West Beirut 6 Nov
NC061312 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Security reports say that the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine] has set up an office in the 'Akkar building on Al-Fakhani road near the municipal playground and that they fortified it.

Armed Druze Organization Backed by Israel
NC070653 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] A Druze organization called the Hamzah Youth [Fityan Hamzah], which sympathizes with Junblatt's policies, has been very active in the township of Rashayya al-Wadi, in western Al-Biqa'. This organization receives aid, support, and arms from Israel through 'Ali Zayn al-Din, considered the organization's primary official and who has established headquarters in Al-Shuf. Jamal Abu Ibrahim transports the arms from Al-Shuf to the organization. Israeli Druze officers who were in Al-Shuf supplied arms to the Hamzah Youth and trained them in their use.

It has been reported that this armed organization has connections with Israeli officers and certain dignitaries, and that it maintains contacts with the Druze Al-Qadamani family in Israel, which has ties with the family of Abu Salih al-Qadamani and Ibrahim al-Qadamani in Rashayya al-Wadi.

The Hamzah Youth coordinated with Israel during the mountain war. They seek to establish an independent Druze state from the Mediterranean to As-Suwayda' in Syria. The Abu Ibrahim, Kasib, al-Halabi, Abu Mansur, Abu Hujaylah, As-Suwaydan, Al-Qadamani, and Nakkur families, all of whom come from Rashayya, are some of those belonging to this organization. The Al-Qadamani family in Israel has given it donations through Shaykh Ibrahim in Rashayya al-Wadi. Shaykh Ibrahim previously cooperated with Syrian intelligence, but is now cooperating with Israeli intelligence. The organization in Rashayya has been supplied with Kalashnikov rifles, RPG's, and wireless sets with which to contact Al-Shuf.

Damascus Reports President Reagan's Reelection

JN071252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Washington — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has won the election in 49 out of 50 states. Reports say that Reagan gained 59 percent of the votes while Democratic candidate Walter Mondale gained 41 percent. News reports have summed up the policies Reagan will adopt during his second term in office such as maintaining his stand on domestic and world issues, his opposition to the idea of freezing nuclear weapons, and his support for the continued production of nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons.

With respect to the Middle East, the report say that there will be no change in the U.S. stand hostile to the Arab causes and which champions Israel. Reagan also calls for an increase in the assistance provided to the El Salvadoran regime to enable it to confront the revolutionaries, and implies that he will establish a military base in the Honduras, and will continue to offer assistance to rebels in Nicaragua.

Al-Shar' Interviewed on Middle East Situation

PM061651 Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 5-11 Nov 84 pp 26-28

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq Al-Shar' by Wadi' Al-Hilu in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI*'s interview with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq Al-Shar' ought to have begun with the question of his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York and his visit to Moscow as a member of the delegation that accompanied President Hafiz Al-asad, but the "hot and inflammable Lebanese situation" took precedence at the beginning of the dialogue, in view of the tense Arab and local situation. In Lebanon, with the resumption of security violations, the proclaimed Syrian decision regarding the need to end security breakdowns in Lebanon lacks credibility. The resumption of bombing and shelling in Beirut is not conducive to optimism, nor is the situation within the Cabinet itself, to say nothing of the economic situation. In other words, the danger signs are once again present, and it looks as if we are facing a truce that is about to end and not the beginning of real internal peace.

Faruq Al-Shar' says that this gloomy picture does not portray the reality of what has been achieved so far. There is no doubt that this is a difficult stage, and no one was expecting the war to end by waving a Syrian or Lebanese magic wand.

"But what is certain and established," Al-Shar' stressed, "is that the security violations that have taken place, or will take place, represent the last gasps of a dying man. The perpetrators of such violations, whom we know and who know that we know them, realize that the process of political settlement in Lebanon is progressing steadily and will not stop. Nothing and no one will prevent the continuation of a political settlement in Lebanon. The end is near, very near. The political settlement of the Lebanese crisis will take place and will succeed on the basis of establishing a central government that will establish its authority on all Lebanese territory."

Al-Hilu: But how will Syria deal with the resumption of security violations, that is, the resumption of events blocking the solution in question, while it is supporting the government on the one hand and its allies on the other? Will Syria resort to drastic action, that is, a military solution?

Al-Shar': There is understanding between Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil, and continuous daily contacts are taking place between them. Lebanese envoys come to Syria; Syrian envoys meet with President al-Jumayyil and Lebanese officials. With regard to the opposition and to Mr Junblatt and Mr Birri, meetings with them are continuing. They have their views; Syria has its views, which everybody knows. Syria's view is that there are certain priorities in the peace process and that trying to rush things ahead of these priorities could impede a solution — something that is unacceptable. The establishment of statelets is unacceptable. One central government is the way to ensure the unity of Lebanon and the Lebanese people. There will be no reform, no social justice, and no equal opportunities for the Lebanese in the absence of such a state.

This is probably the first time that there has been a serious opportunity for the achievement of a political settlement in Lebanon. Syria is anxious that no one should miss this opportunity.

Looking carefully at the Israeli situation, one observes the depth of the crisis that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon caused. It is the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict that an Israeli occupation of Arab land has caused a crisis in Israel itself. The resumption of security violations in Lebanon is an attempt to portray the situation as being to the contrary, while in fact the crisis is inside Israel itself.More and more Israeli voices are being raised, demanding withdrawal from Lebanon. The economic situation is deteriorating constantly despite the unlimited aid the Israeli Government is receiving. Even the two ruling parties in the government would not have been able to reach agreement on participating in one government had not each of the parties realized that it would be difficult for it alone to shoulder the responsibilities of the present Israeli situation.

Therefore, Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon seems to be something urgent for Israel. For the first time the Israeli strategy has failed, and the Israeli ambition expressed in the document submitted to the Versailles conference, which spoke about Israel's northern borders and its right to exploit Al-Litani waters, will not be realized. Israel has found that it should abandon its strategy to ease its situation. In other words, Israel, which is suffering acute internal problems and crises, will turn toward internal reforms instead of engaging in further colonialist expansion abroad. This matter constitutes a strategic change in the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Al-Hilu: The question is, will this change seriously place with the area face to face with the possibility of a political settlement, or will it lead to a Syrian-Israeli confrontation?

Al-Shar': Two possibilities are likely. Political settlement of the Middle East crisis is possible, although I cannot see this in the near future. A Lebanese political settlement is possible and will take place. As for a political settlement of the crisis in the Arab-Israeli conflict, it is still lacking certain elements, most important of which is a common Arab stand. The Jordanian initiative of resuming diplomatic relations with Egypt will not produce this situation. On the contrary, Jordan's violation of the Baghdad summit resolution will lead to further disruption. King Husayn, who declared his opposition to the Camp David accords, did not declare his opposition to the Reagan plan, almost a facsimile of Camp David. Apart from a suspect deal between Egypt, Jordan, and Yasir 'Arafat regarding certain administrative arrangements in the West Bank, there is no question of talking about a political settlement in the Middle East looming on the horizon. A political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict seems distant, if not impossible in the present situation.

However, in the face of Israeli attempts to obtain political gains from the invasion of Lebanon and the advocation of peace on the basis of Camp David by others, Syria, will not stop moving and is not afraid of facing the coming stage. What happened at Camp David did not constitute a basis for peace with Israel. The evidence is Lebanon's revolt against the 17 May agreement. If a weak Arab country could abrogate a peace agreement with Israel, then any Arab country can do so. The Syrian leadership will act on this basis. The Camp David accords did not subjugate the Arab world, and the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations will not save the Egyptian-Israeli peace from an Arab standpoint and, therefore, will not lead to an Arab-Israeli peace.

The Syrian stand is strong in terms of relations with the effective Arab regimes. It is also strong on the popular level with respect to those regimes which might seek suspect deals that suggest peace, but bring no peace.

Al-Hilu: Does this situation as a whole suggest that there is no way of achieving a minimum of Arab solidarity preparatory to convening an Arab summit?

Al-Shar': In fact, I am not optimistic about convening the Arab summit as scheduled or even in the near future. King Husayn has violated the Baghdad summit resolutions; and as long as the Arab countries do not abide by the adopted resolutions there is no point in convening a summit.

Al-Hilu: What about the U.S. mediation on the question of security arrangements which Israel is demanding and are being raised on the eve of Murphy's expected visit to the Syrian capital?

Al-Shar': There is no U.S. mediation in this matter. The Americans have said this, and Murphy also said that he is not mediating. Syrian officials made it clear to the U.S. envoy during his recent visit to Damascus that it is grossly wrong for Israel, the aggressor party, to demand security arrangements in southern Lebanon because Lebanon is the country that was attacked and therefore has the right to demand security arrangements to protect its southern borders against Israeli attacks.

Al-Hilu: But what about the current reports that the United States is trying to stop the Israeli decision to withdraw from Lebanon?

Al-Shar': He who receives the blows is unlike the one who counts them. Israel is receiving the blows of the Lebanese national resistance, while the United States is counting the blows.

Israel wishes to withdraw, but the United States insists that the invasion of Lebanon must result in progress toward a peaceful settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the Reagan peace plan. For this reason, the United States wishes to delay the withdrawal. It then remains for Israel to face the disadvantages of continuing its occupation.

This situation coincides with the resumption of security violations and explosions in Lebanon, designed to show that the Lebanese Government is incapable of maintaining security in Beirut or in the north. If so, how can it be asked to maintain security in the south? Consequently, Israel insists on giving a role to the army of southern Lebanon and on security arrangements that will achieve some gains for Israel, so that operation "Peace in Galilee" will appear to have achieved its objective.

The Syrian answer to this is that Israel must withdraw unconditionally. The chances of achieving this objective are greater now than ever before and the escalation of confrontation with Israel will continue until Israel withdraws on that basis.

Al-Hilu: Once again, does this not mean the possibility of a Syrian-Israeli confrontation?

Al-Shar': This is likely and the Syrian Command has studied the possibility of such a confrontation happening, although it does not wish it to happen.

USSR Official Meets With Al-Ahmar, Mashariqah

Al-Ahmar Confers With Dzasokhov

JN061514 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 6 Nov (SANA) — Comrade Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, has praised Syria's great and basic role in confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes in the Arab region. During his meeting today with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Comrade Dzasokhov asserted that the USSR stands firmly on the side of Syria and the Arab struggle in defense of national independence, progress, and peace of the Arab countries. He said: Toppling the 17 May agreement gave momentum to the Arab struggle to thwart the Israeli- imperialist aggression and to liberate the occupied Arab territories.

Comrade al-Ahmar asserted the importance of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR to reinforce peace and security in the region, liquidate the effects of the Israeli aggression, and regain usurped Arab territories and rights.

The two sides discussed the strong and developed relations of freindship between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU — relations whose strength and development were reaffirmed by President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to Moscow.

Vice President Receives Dzasokhov

JN062042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah received Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, in Damascus today. Comrade Ahmad al-As'ad, deputy chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, attended the meeting. The talks revolved around friendship and cooperation relations between Syria and the Soviet Union and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization's role in supporting the Arab people's struggle to confront the aggressive schemes. Dzasokhov stressed that the forces of liberation and progress in the world highly appreciate Syria's militant role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting imperialist and Zionist plans.

Activities Surrounding Arab People's Conference

Conference Meetings Begin

JN061240 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Damascus — The opening session of the joint meeting of the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and their central issue, Palestine, and the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference, began in Damascus this morning. Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Syrian delegation; Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, Ba'th Party Regional Command member; Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Conference; a number of comrade members of the Progressive National Front Central Command; a number of leaders of the popular organizations; and members of the Arab and friendly delegations participated in this meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Mut'ib Shinan delivered the Ba'th Party speech. In the name of the Ba'th Party leadership and its Secretary General President Hafiz al-Asad, Comrade Mut'ib Shinan welcomed members of the Arab and friendly delegations participating in this meeting which constitutes part of the Arab nation's struggle for its liberation, progress, and unity. Comrade Shinan stressed that Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad is standing at the direct front line against the fiercest onslaughts that ally with Zionism and its cheap and weak tools in the region. He said that this onslaught seeks to humiliate the Arab people and impose capitulatory solutions. He pointed out that U.S. imperialism and its ally, Israel, use various forms of political, economic, and military pressures, create conflicts, and use its agents in the Arab region to achieve its hostile and imperialist objectives and capitulatory plans.

Comrade Shinan stressed that Syria, thanks to its alliance with the Lebanese nationalist forces, was able to foil the 17 May agreement. He praised the great sacrifices of the Lebanese nationalist resistance in southern Lebanon against the Zionist invaders to force them to withdraw from all the occupied Lebanese territories.

Al-Ahmar Receives Polisario Delegation

JN061231 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, asisstant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning met with brother Mohamed Amin Ahmed, member of the Executive Committee of the Polisario Front, and the delegation accompanying him, who are participating in the soldiarity rally with Syria and the meetings of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference.

The talks during the meeting dealt with the importance of mobilizing the Arab masses to confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots. The talks also revolved around the role of the popular and political Arab organizations in achieving this objective and in bolstering Arab strength and steadfastness.

Comrade al-Ahmar praised the Arab people's ability and their pioneering role in confronting the agent regimes linked with imperialism. The two sides reviewed the most important developments in the Arab arena.

UAE Trade Minister Makes Statement, Departs

JN061551 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — UAE Economy and Trade Minister Sayf 'Ali al-Jarwan left Damascus this afternoon after a visit to Syria that lasted several days. In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Al-Jarwan asserted that his talks with officials in Syria were fruitful. An agreement was reached on the need to develop and reinforce trade cooperation and exchange between the two fraternal countries. He said: My visit to the big sister, Syria, gave me the opportunity to be acquainted with the great development achieved on the agriculture, economic, trade, and reconstruction level. This development is a great and excellent achievement.

Peres Congratulates Reagan on Reelection
TA071032 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1018 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Announcement by the Prime Minister's Office: Shim'on Peres Congratulates Ronald Reagan" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 7 Nov (ITIM) — We stand in awe of the inspiring democratic demonstration we experienced today. The American people have expressed their confidence and trust in your leadership, and the ramifications of this were heard throughout the world.

We derive great encouragement from your sincere friendship toward the Israeli democracy, and from your uncompromising commitment to the values we cherish. We wish for you, the American people, and the free world that the renewed mandate of leadership granted you will bear the tidings of freedom everywhere.

Allow me to add that our latest meeting has reinforced my appreciation for your friendship and my confidence in the continued close and fruitful cooperation between the administration, under your leadership, and our government.

[Signed] Shim'on Peres.

Shamir Rejects Soviet-Sponsored Conference
TA061802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today rejected the possibility of convening an international peace conference with the participation of the Soviet Union. In an appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Shamir expressed the hope that relations with the Soviet Union may still be improved. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz sums up the debate in the Knesset committee:

[Begin recording] Foreign Minister Shamir reviewed a number of issues before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, the most important of which was relations with the Soviet Union, particularly against the background of the meeting between him and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko about 2 months ago. In that talk, Shamir reported, the Soviet foreign minister tried to convince his Israeli counterpart to agree to an international peace conference, explaining that it will in any event be impossible to impose a solution on Israel. Shamir rejected the Soviet appeal, explaining that in his opinion, as long as the Soviet Union does not resume diplomatic relations with Israel, it could not play a role in establishing peace in our region.

Shamir's position was supported by the Alignment's Simcha Dinitz, who warned that a Soviet-sponsored conference would pose grave dangers for Israel. Not everybody, however, shared Shamir's opinion. At the same time, in Eban's opinion, it is incumbent on the Soviet Union to initiate the resumption of relations with us.

Knesset Members [MK's] Sarid and Sheva Weiss, each in his particular style, expressed themselves in favor of increased Soviet involvement in the peace process. They warned against Israel becoming enamored of the freeze in relations, as they put it. The one to deviate from the political aspects of the issue was MK Pinhas Goldstein of the Likud, who demanded to know why Israel has given a lower profile, as he put it, to the battle for emigration from the USSR. A clear answer to this was not given.

Another matter arising in the discussion today: the circumstances of Ethiopia's Jews. MK Jacques Amir wanted to know what Israel has done for the Ethiopian Jews, and Shamir disclosed that Israel has sent medicine there. [end recording]

Rabin Presents Views on Solution in Lebanon
TA061531 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Nov 84 p 11

[Commentary by Yitzaq Rabin: "We Should Aim for a Political-Military Solution With Whoever Makes the Decisions in Lebanon, Even if Indirectly"]

[Text] Israel's situation is not an easy one: an unfinished war in Lebanon; a cold peace with Egypt; a certain amount of despair among many people in Israel that peace with Egypt would also lead to a breakthrough in other fronts of the Israeli-Arab conflict; the frustrating economic problems, because there is a gap, the likes of which I cannot remember, between the individual's sense of well-being and the condition of the national economy. At this time, and under the present constraints, defense policy must be outlined.

The problems — the security of the country, its settlements, its inhabitants, and its borders — have not basically changed. The dimensions, the circumstances, and the solutions change, but basically, the problems remain the same. When drawing up defense policy, a choice must be made between readiness and a state of alert; between long-range deployment and immediate needs; between problems threatening the nation's existence and routine security problems.

The implications of routine security for the very existence of the country are limited, but they distress some of the citizens in a certain part of Israel. Routine security problems, which are sometimes distressing on a daily or hourly basis, are more urgent, but could divert attention from problems threatening the nation's survival.

There is an apparent contradiction now with regard to consideration of problems of national survival. When you look at it, Israel's security situation appears to be quite good. Egypt is outside the circle of war, certainly for the foreseeable future, by virtue of the peace treaty between us. Iraq is tied down in its war against Iran, and as long as it is tied down on its eastern front, there is breathing space for us there. Syria remains the only hostile country with an army that can act against Israel. Relations between Syria and Jordan are strained, so it is hard to imagine Jordan joining Syria alone today when even in the Yom Kippur war, Jordan did not participate from its own territory.

Superficially, the picture of the situation is one of the best we have ever seen. But we have all lived through upheavals in the Middle East, and these occur faster than one can build up the

military force needed to confront them. Therefore, there is no alternative to deploying to confront what might occur, taking into account the existing possibilities or, at a minimum, taking them constantly into account.

Following the war in Lebanon the question arose as to whether there are limits to using Israel's military power; whether everything can be achieved by force of arms; whether far-reaching political decisions or significant military achievements can be attained for a long period of time through a successful military action, one that is as broad as possible. In my opinion, there are limitations to what can be obtained through military force. In two wars — the 1956 Sinai campaign and the war in Lebanon, with the substantive difference there is between them — we learned that in a war it is impossible for us to impose our political will totally on an Arab country, and certainly not on the Arab countries in general. The assumption that peace can be imposed on an Arab country in an initiated war is a delusion. This cannot be achieved. It would, however, to the same extent, be a mistake to underestimate the effect of Israel's military power for deterrence, for deciding matters and moving the solution to a conflict from the battlefield to the negotiating table.

The Yom Kippur war, with its political results, was the accumulated expression of a series of wars that made the Egyptian leadership realize that it would be unable to achieve anything through war. From this it concluded that only through negotiations would it be possible to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. The disengagement of forces agreement between Israel and Egypt was the first Arab-Israeli agreement since the 1949 armistice agreement. That was the first shot that presaged a new political future; true, this was at a heavy price, but it led to a far-reaching and politically significant gain.

When we turn to routine security problems, there is a tendency to choose military solutions, not political-military solutions. And now, when I look around, I see three sectors between us and Arab countries where there is a *modus vivendi*. There is a lack of hostilities on the Israeli-Egypitan border by virtue of the peace treaty. But even before that there were quite lengthy periods of stability, even without a peace treaty. Along the longest border between Israel and an Arab country, between us and Jordan, there has been a suspension of hostilities for 14 years or more, since Black September, a state of affairs not anchored in a formal or legal agreement. By virtue of the circumstances in 1970, a new reality was created. Jordan understood that it was preferable for it to prevent terrorism from within its territory, even if through the use of its forces. This was without any formal or legal agreement, just the UN Security Council cease-fire resolution of June 1967. But it was in those same circumstances that the bloody war of attrition raged for 3 years. There have now been 14 years of relative peace. Political-military solutions must be found without mixing in problems of prestige, without always looking for formal legalization.

On the Golan Heights, too, there have been no hostilities for the past 10 years or more, in the wake of the disengagement of forces agreement. I remember what colleagues from the opposition said at the time: It will not last 6 months. Who are you relying on, the Syrians? There has been peace for 10 and 1/2 years there. On the basis of an unwritten agreement — taken at the initiative of Syria's brutal and hostile president — he did not permit terrorist infiltration from Syrian territory over the lines between us on the Golan Heights. This agreement has been kept almost better than in any other sector. Clever solutions are measured on the basis of who will sit down with whom or via whom the promise will be given.

One front, which was more secondary than any of the Arab-Israeli fighting fronts both in terms of national survival and routine security, has remained Israel's main problem. I will not deal with what has been occurring over the past 2 and 1/2 years in Lebanon, but I will say one thing: Without a serious attempt in this sector as well, to seek a combined political and military solution — without referring to the legalistic formality of the questions of where we will sit, with whom we will sit, and under whose auspices we will sit — we will not obtain results. What is required is a different approach. We must realistically see who makes the decisions — even if this is not pleasant — and look with him — even if indirectly — for the solution. What is required is a realistic approach, not one that is arrogant, but one that is confident of our strength. We must clearly define what we want and be sufficiently realistic to know what can be achieved under the circumstances.

Without doing all this we will continue to sink in the Lebanese quagmire. I believe that something else is possible and I am sure that we will try to follow a different path, one that has characterized all the various sectors, but has been adapted to the Lebanese reality. I believe that in this way we will be able to find a solution, even if it is one that will not last forever.

All this must be done within the framework of grave economic pressures. I believe that if we follow the path that has characterized the mainstream in Israel in its approach to security and peace — that not everything can be achieved now, but through a gradual historical process combining a strengthening of the economy, society, culture, values, and security — we will also overcome the current difficulties and succeed in getting through this difficult period in all areas in the best possible way.

Eban Predicts U.S. Readiness To Mediate

TA070811 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0635 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] I believe there will be a change for the better in the amount of U.S. Administration activity regarding moving the state of affairs in our region out of the present deep freeze. The above was stated this morning by Abba Eban, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee:

[Begin recording] In my opinion, the relations between Israel and the United States were not at stake during this election. It would be incorrect to say that the election campaign revolved around the issue of relations with Israel. I believe President Reagan's attitude toward Israel is not based solely on the hope of enjoying the Jewish vote, as he knew all along that his victory was guaranteed. I believe his approach is far more influenced by a certain concept of the U.S. status in the world and in terms of the superpower bloc issue, as well as an appreciation for the shared values and positions with Israel. Therefore, I do not believe

any change will take place. Having said this, I must still add my feeling that the Reagan plan will continue to constitute the official U.S. policy. Thus the only change will be in the scope of activity, in lieu of the passivity shown by the United States vis-a-vis its declared policy. I believe one can safely assume that we will, if not immediately, witness activity, a readiness to mediate, and an effort to push things forward. [end recording]

IDF Crosses Al-Baruk River in Eastern Lebanon

TA061709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Today an IDF force in Lebanon crossed the Al-Baruk River into the region north of the Al-Awwali River. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from Lebanon that the force patrolled the Druze villages at the foot of Jabal al-Baruk [in eastern Lebanon] in order to make certain that terrorists had not returned there. The terrorists have recently increased attempts to infiltrate areas under IDF control. Since the bridges over the Al-Awwali River were closed to the movement of vehicles, the terrorists have been trying to bring in explosive materials by foot. Large quantities of weapons of this type have been found in the possession of squads that have recently been eliminated.

Correspondent on Shi'ite 'Terrorism' in Lebanon

TA062100 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky has prepared a report about a region in southern Lebanon which soldiers call the land of pursuit. This region is located near the Basri River, west of Jabal al-Baruk. In recent weeks there has been an increased effort by Shi'ite terrorists to transfer explosives and other sabotage materials to southern Lebanon via the Basri River. The IDF has increased patrols in the region and is pursuing those Shi'ite terrorists who manage to cross the river.

[Begin Shlonsky videotape] Every so often a new front emerges in the anti-terrorism battle in southern Lebanon. Terrorism is no longer the exclusive province of the Palestinians, but is now shared by the Shi'ites; it has also moved from the coastal road to Al-Nabatiyah, and from there to the eastern sector. Now we are facing a new front, west of Jabal al-Baruk and near Jazzin, along the Basri River.

Meticulous checks at the Al-Awwali bridges are being made, so the terrorists have looked for a new way to transfer sabotage materials, arms, and commanders to the south. This requires increased efforts in the central sector, which are reflected in patrols, surveillance, and ambushes in difficult terrain and in areas that cannot be hermetically sealed off.

There has been a series of encounters with Shi'ite terrorists in recent months, some of which were successful and some less so. As a result, any suspicious area is covered with fire prior to close-up checks.

The movement of the squads, some of which number 10 or more terrorists, is through the Druze villages in the Al-Shuf region. After crossing the river, the terrrorists find temporary shelter in the Shi'ite villages south of Jazzin, and later they disperse into the urban centers: Tyre, Sidon, and Al-Nabatiyah. There, it is easy for them to hide and organize.

The repeated infiltration attempts, despite the failures, indicate that there is apparently a shortage of explosives and general sabotage materials in southern Lebanon, and that the Shi'ite movement's members are determined to act against the IDF at all costs.

Anyone who expected that on the eve of the opening of the Israeli-Lebanese military talks there would be a lull in terrorist acts against the IDF in southern Lebanon was mistaken. On the contrary, the Amal leaders in Beirut are now encouraging an increase in anti-IDF terrorist acts. Their assumption is that the more terrorist activities, the greater the chances of obtaining an IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon, without an agreement and without the need for Lebanese concessions. [end videotape]

Lebanese Government Said To Discourage Trade

TA061630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Over the past few months there has been a real drop in the scale of trade between Israel and Lebanon, from $6 million a month to only $1.5 million. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht comments that the Lebanese Government is openly working against merchants dealing with Israel.

South Lebanese Express Fear Prior to Talks

TA061859 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Deep concern is noticeable in many southern Lebanese villages on the eve of the opening of the Israeli-Lebanese talks in Al-Naqurah on Thursday. Numerous delegations have come to the IDF liaison unit officers and expressed concern about a withdrawal in the near future. The Christians in the south have begun circulating a petition to be submitted to Defense Minister Rabin which will express their fear of massacres. In the meantime, Shi'ite notables complain that there is a systematic attempt to attack or harrass Shi'ites who collaborated with Israel. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports from southern Lebanon:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] Signs of concern are noticeable particularly in the remarks made by Christians, whose representatives use the strongest possible terms: If the IDF leaves we will be murdered, they say. Colonel Sha'ul Nuri'el, the commander of the aid unit, says that the Christians in Lebanon have not yet overcome the Dayr al-Qamar syndrome. After the IDF left Dayr al-Qamar, the locals were surrounded and massacred.

[Nuri'el] They are afraid that the moment the IDF withdraws there will be an interfactional war here, in southern Lebanon. Another fear they have is that the terrorists will return to the areas evacuated by the IDF. Third, they are afraid that the IDF will, in fact, stop extending aid to residents living in the southern strip, formerly known as Haddadland.

[Hecht] One of the church leaders in southern Lebanon, Father Mansur, came to the liaison unit and said: You must swear that in the Al-Naqurah talks you will make it clear to the entire world that you will not withdraw from the strip formerly known as Haddadland.

(Kelvis) Francaise, a real estate agent from Al-Qulay'ah, said: Many terrorist organizations will be pleased if you leave here. Those who collaborated with you, Francaise said, will be hanged in the central square the day after you leave. In confirmation of his remarks, today we learned of the murder of Da'ud (Tabajah), the commander of the civil guard in the village of Tibnit. A car blocked his way at the entrance to Al-Nabatiyah, and a volley was fired at his head and another at the chest of his aide at short range. The two were killed instantly. There is a systematic campaign in the Al-Nabatiyah region lately to liquidate Shi'ites known to be collaborating with Israel. The plotters of these terrorist acts do not give up until they manage to kill the person exposed as a collaborator.

Shi'ite notables in southern Lebanon told us today: You are so busy with withdrawal plans that you have neglected your primary duty of defending the lives of your allies. The Shi'ites, they said, will remain your neighbors after the withdrawal too, but the current situation seriously calls into question the value of continuing to cooperate with you in the future. [end recording]

Radio Reports Scope of Aid to South Lebanon

TA070746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Israel last year extended aid worth 800 million shekels to southern Lebanese villages — especially those adjacent to the border. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that approximately half the sum was invested in health care, including opening and operating a clinic in Lebanon and at the Good Fence, and in paying for thousands of days of hospitalization in Israel. In southern Lebanon, the IDF paved 30 km of roads between the villages, and 75 km of dirt roads to connect agricultural patches. The commander of the Lebanon Aid Unit, Coloned Sha'ul Nuri'el, said that the IDF financed 60 percent of the paving costs, the villagers paying the rest.

HA'ARETZ Commentary on U.S. Middle East Policy

TA070702 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Nov 84 p 9

[Washington correspondent Tzvi Bar'el commentary: "The Search for 'Something Else'"]

[Text] Washington — What Ambassador Lewis said at the Tel Aviv University congress described, and obviously described extremely vividly, a truth already well known in the State Department corridors: The Reagan plan for the Middle East should be hidden away and "something else" found to replace it. It is true that the President is repeating his commitment to his initiative and he is also instructing his aides not to forget to mention this at every opportunity when the topic is raised; however, he immediately adds a quasi-explanation of why the plan has not been implemented to date. Part of the explanation lies in the fact that not one Arab partner has been willing to adopt the plan in its entirety, and the other part puts the blame on Israel, using the delicate formulation that says: "We do not intend to use our power to impose our will on Israel."

The source of this statement lies in the U.S. fear that any move toward a U.S. use of force to impose its will on Israel would bring in its wake a sharp reaction from Israel. "Since this is a question of a proud and sensitive nation," as one State Department official expressed it, "which, for the time being, is the only friend the United States has in the Middle East, no reason can be seen to take the plan out of the drawer and bang our heads against the wall."

The term "banging one's head against the wall" has some basis when the matter touches on U.S. policy toward the Middle East. The abrogation of the agreement between Israel and Lebanon, the Libyan-Moroccan unification, the way Shultz burned his fingers when he was dealing with the Syrian issue, King Husayn's reactions to U.S. proposals — all these have pushed the U.S. State Department into a position of self-defense, of an absence of practical involvement, and of paperwork instead of work in the field. "The Middle East should stew in its own juice for a while, to get its own dynamics working and stop thinking in terms of U.S. intervention on behalf of one side or another," says a senior official from the Middle East Department. The optimistic approach lying behind the words is that as soon as the Arabs sense that the United States is not willing to put pressure on Israel and that the solution must be found inside the area, perhaps something will begin moving. The realistic approach supporting this line has it that "even if nothing develops, the United States will be outside the line of fire. Nobody will be able to complain that it was U.S. intervention that destroyed any chance of peace."

This approach was significantly encouraged by King Husayn's renewal of relations with Egypt. In this case, without any U.S. intervention, the Middle East began to move on its own accord. Arabs are talking to Arabs. The moderate Arab axis, which is described here by means of a line passing from Egypt via Jordan to Saudi Arabia and on to Iraq, is beginning to wake up. Cautiously, the State Department is speaking about the possibility that this axis (or, the preferred word, "meeting") will, by itself, lead Israel to recognize that it is possible to talk. All this, without even once dipping the U.S. finger into the Middle East imbroglio.

However, here, too, it is known that the Middle East is one of the world centers of illusions. The new movement in Jordanian-Egyptian relations does not yet include Jordanian recognition of the Camp David accords. Furthermore, "even if we assume that the Arab countries will be ready to kneel and ask for peace with Israel, which Israeli Government will they find? If they do not get moving, they will face Shamir, Sharon, and their partners. If they do get a move on, they will be faced with Shim'on Peres, who will not know what to decide." However, in this case a situation might be created in which an entire legion of Arab countries, all appearing to be moderate, will demand that the United States intervene.

"In such a situation, the United States would not be able to demand that Israel take any steps toward those moderate countries, and Israel would find itself facing two camps: One — the

U.S. Administration, which would suddenly see that there is somebody other than Israel to talk to, and would begin making strategic reassessments regarding those in the Middle East who want U.S. favors. The other — Israel's supporters inside and outside Congress, who would no longer be able to defend Israel's interests without asking it to make concessions, in view of the 'wave of Arab moderation.'"

Pressure of another type which will confront the Israeli Government, according to the speakers, will be that of the Israeli peace camp, which might demand that the government respond to the waves of peace flowing from beyond the border. However, if the truth be said, the degree of importance people here are prepared to grant such pressure is not the greatest.

In addition to this group of pressures, people in the State Department are ready to predict that the U.S. public will also be unable to go on calmly accepting the continuation of U.S. aid, if Israel insists on its rejectionism in view of what is described as a "new Arab approach." Israel's ostensibly passive position conflicts with the momentum of the Reagan plan. At present, the starting point is U.S. nonintervention, until the stage of the "successful conclusion." This is the "something new" which has developed here and which is supposed to replace the Reagan plan.

Here, too, we come to the main question, which nobody can answer at this stage. Does the view that the internal dynamics should be allowed to have their way and that the pressures should be allowed to have their effect without too much burning of fingers stem from the assumption that, in the end, matters will move in a particular direction — that which is desired? Is there any great chance that a "moderate Arab legion" will march in the desired direction, or could it march in the exact opposite one? The answers vary and could change again, both in the United States and the Middle East, after the election. In the meantime, the paper work in the State Department is flourishing and increasing, and great anger is felt toward Ambassador Lewis, who dared to shout that the President's initiative wears no clothes.

Ambassador Sees Broad U.S. Support for Israel

TA070657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0630 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United States, Me'ir Rosenne, claims that the election of one presidential candidate over another will not affect Israeli-U.S. relations. However, the seasoned diplomat did not conceal his satisfaction with Reagan as he presented himself during his first term, hinting that this could be an indication of his conduct during the second term as well. U.S. interests, Me'ir Rosenne said, instruct the United States to tighten its relations with Israel.

[Begin Rosenne recording] Israel was not an issue during the election. There was across the board support for Israel, which explains why there was no dispute over this issue during the last few weeks of the election campaign. Judging only by the latest vote on the free trade zone issue, 96 of the 100 senators voted in favor of establishing this zone, with no votes against. Some 516 congressmen voted for it, and only 6 voted against. This shows you the extent of sympathy toward Israel in the United States. Furthermore, it is in the United States' interest to tighten its relations with Israel because of what is taking place in our region. The 4-year Iran-Iraq war, the instability in the Arab countries, — all these factors merely serve to increase the cooperation between the two countries which has existed ever since Israel was first established. [end recording]

Rabin Tells Murphy Al-Najah To Remain Closed

TA061512 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1448 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Al-Najah University in Nabulus will not be opened before 30 November. This was said today by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin at his meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. As will be recalled, the university was closed several months ago following hostile activity there. The defense minister added that he would not permit 150 inhabitants of the territories to go to Jordan for the Palestine National Council meeting.

'Moderate' Arabs Pleased With Reagan Reelection

TA070934 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0920 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Bethlehem, 7 Nov (ITIM) — Moderate public figures in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip have expressed satisfaction over Reagan's reelection as U.S. President.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa told ITIM that they expect Reagan to speed up the implementation of his Middle East plan. They emphasized that he has now been empowered to pressure Israel to make concessions on the road to a comprehensive Middle East peace that will include a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Emphasis on West Bank Quality of Life Examined

TA021321 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Nov 84 p 14

[Yosef Harif commentary: "The Gritted Teeth and the Dissonance in the Unity Government"]

[Excerpt] One of the issues causing friction in the government is the establishment of an Arab bank. The chance that a "Palestinian bank" will be established in Judaea and Samaria — which would serve as part of an independent infrastructure — seems very slim; just as slim as the chance that Husayn will positively respond to Peres' repeated call to come and sit at the negotiating table "without preconditions." What bank is referred to? None other than Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has decided that reference is not to an "independent bank," but a bank which will be subject to the control of the **Bank of Israel**! Does anyone believe that Husayn will give his blessing to a bank controlled by the Bank of Israel? If such a bank receives his approval — which is doubtful — what, then, is so dangerous about it? How could a bank, which is under Israeli control, become a factor in a gradual dissociation of West Bank inhabitants from the Israeli Administration, as Shim'on Peres' critics claim?

It seems that the person who "torpedoed" the bank was not Yitzhaq Shamir, who opposed this idea in the government, and

not even Knesset Member Mikha'el Deqel, who was suspected of attacking Peres on Shamir's behalf, but Yitzhaq Rabin.

As long as reference is to Peres and Shamir, it may not be an exaggeration to say that they can "get along", as Peres phrased it. However, Peres should take into account the impression his statements make on the Likud. Otherwise, even Yitzhaq Shamir cannot help him. It is true that Deqel is not "censoring" Peres for his statements in the United States. But he should understand that the other side — the Likud — cannot stand by idly when the prime minister makes statements that sound like an indictment against the Likud. For when Peres says that he supports the improvement of the "quality of life" of the Arabs in the territories because this improves Israel's image as a "liberal country," the implication is that the former Israeli Government, which was headed by the Likud, followed a harsh course of action, and that the "Likud's policy" prevented an arrangement with Jordan. However, the fact is that Husayn also does not accept what Peres proposes to him.

Why, then, should there be tension and quarrels in the government? There is no question of "censorship," but of proper government procedures. The vice prime minister stresses that he does not want to be surprised by statements made by the prime minister even if, for the present, nothing operative has resulted from them. "In politics," Shamir says, "it is very easy to slide from words to deeds! We have no differences of opinion on the economic issue and on the Lebanese question. We have, however, differences regarding Judaea and Samaria. This is the sensitive point, and therefore words should also be used cautiously!...

It seems that the idea of "quality of life" is artificial. It was raised in the past by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his talks with Shamir when the latter was prime minister, and with Moshe Arens, who was then defense minister. Both of them were surprised to hear Shultz' concepts. It was not at all clear to them what was so bad about the situation of the West Bank inhabitants that warranted urging an improvement in their standard of living.

During the talks, Shamir did not consider it worthwhile to enter into details, but nevertheless he asked that the former coordinator of activities in the territories, Binyamin (Fu'ad) Ben-Eli'ezer, supply Shultz with the **actual data** on life in Judaea and Samaria. Indeed, the picture as presented by Ben-Eli'ezer to Shultz imparted to the U.S. secretary of state a completely new concept. However, as is usual with Americans, they continue to speak of "improving the quality of life."

Shim'on Peres — for motives best known to himself — finds it easy to have the government which he heads display a more "liberal image," and is positively responding to the talk about the "quality of life" in Judaea and Samaria. But it seems that the situation in Judaea and Samaria is not bad at all.

On the other hand, the situation in the development towns — Qiryat Ata, Ashdod — and the industrial, agricultural, and economic situation call for an improvement in the quality of life. It is especially for that purpose that the national unity government was established.

West Bank Trade Unions Support 'Arafat

TA021557 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria trade unions have expressed support for Yasir 'Arafat and the convening of the PNC.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the union leaders met in Ramallah and published a communique in support of 'Arafat's demand that the council convene. As will be recalled, the pro-Syrian factions — on the order of Syria's leaders — are against the convening of the council.

'Arafat himself is trying to recruit support in the territories.An example of the support he is searching for is the announcement made by the Judaea and Samaria trade unions.

Knesset Speaker Empowered To Act Against Racism

TA061523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text]The Knesset House Committee has authorized the Knesset speaker to reject outright any racist motions to the agenda. The Knesset speaker was also empowered to deal strictly with anyone making racist remarks in the Knesset plenum, to order him out of the plenary hall, and even remove the offender's remarks from the minutes.

The chairman of the Knesset House Committee, Mikha Reisser, told our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli that the committee made this decision in order to give the speaker the appropriate means to tackle the grave incidents taking place in the Knesset lately. A subcommittee of the House Committee has begun formulating amendments to the Knesset bylaws.

UN Envoy: Food, Supplies Sent to Ethiopia

TA060748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Israel is joining other countries in sending aid to drought-stricken areas in Ethiopia. Israel's ambassador to the United Nations made the announcement during a UN debate on the problem, and said Israel was ready to offer what help it could to other countries facing similar dangers. More from Judy Lessing in New York:

[Begin recording][Lessing] Israel is shipping proteins, foodstuffs, vitamins, and medicine to Ethiopia and other African countries in need of supplies, Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu has told the General Assembly. But while immediate relief is important, long-term planning is needed to make sure annual famines do not become the rule, he said. Israel has already successfully tackled the problems of food production in the semi-arid areas, using new methods of irrigation and better crops, and has researchers working on protein-enriched grain products. The ambassador said Israel is cooperating with about 50 other countries in agriculture, water resources, rural development, and public health, and would like to work with donor countries to help them increase the amount of food aid they can send.

[Netanyahu] We would like to share our experience with those who think such cooperation would be directly useful to them. We offer to share with any country, whatever its political relationship with us, the fruits of our own effort in food production. We are prepared to establish immediate contact with such countries to investigate their specific problems relating to famine and drought.

[Lessing] Ambassador Netanyahu said compassion about the growing global tragedy of world hunger is not enough, but countries must act and cooperate by putting aside ideological barriers. [end recording]

ALGERIA

Further on Visit of Iran Deputy Foreign Minister

Bendjedid Meets With Besharati

LD042113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Besharati, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who went to Algeria, at the head of a delegation, to attend the 30th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle by the Muslim people of Algeria against French colonialism, met Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian president on the first (?day) of the ceremonies and conveyed a message from President Khamene'i to him.

According to the same report, yesterday, during the meeting between Besharati and Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi, the two sides discussed mutual relations and the outcome of President Khamene'i's trip to Algeria.

Besharati Visits SDAR

LD061143 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, Nov 6, IRNA — The acting foreign affairs minister [title as received], 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, who headed a delegation to the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Algerian revolution, returned here last night following a one-day visit to Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) where he held talks with the Saharan officials.

The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Interior Ministry, in a statement released after the visit, said that Besharati met and talked with the secretary general of the Polisario Front and the president of SDAR and presented messages of President 'Ali Khamene'i to them. The statement further added that the Iranian delegation visited a school and also an exhibition of arms seized from the Moroccan forces.

Meanwhile, the delegation attended a dinner banquet given by the Saharan prime minister.

Besharati Discusses Visit, Departs

LD062103 Tehran IRNA in English 1934 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, Nov 6, IRNA — Head of an Iranian Foreign Ministry delegation here, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, said today that the visit to Algiers by he and his colleagues had served to establish new grounds for furthering relations between Iran and Algeria. He said while in Algiers the Iranian delegation had also presented a message from Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i, to the Algerian president, Chadli Benjedid.

The deputy foreign minister said also that basic agreements earlier reached between Iran and Algeria during a visit to Algiers by Iran's president in October, were also followed up by the Foreign Ministry delegation.

The Iranian official said he and the rest of [the] members of his ministry had also participated in the [1] November celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution during which he had an opportunity to meet with Algerian and Libyan officials.

He said also that the Iranian delegation had also visited the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and held talks with the SDAR President and other officials. He said at talks held with the SDAR officials the Islamic Republic offered 15 scholarships to SDAR youths in the fields of medicine, engineering, and Islamic studies, which proposal was warmly welcomed by the Saharan officials. The Iranian delegation left Algiers for Tehran at the conclusion of its visit.

LIBYA

JANA Notes Strict Security at U.S. Embassy in Cyprus

LD070928 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Nicosia, Safar 13, November 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Tight security precautions were imposed around the American Embassy building in Cyprus on receiving information of revenge operation and commando type attacks on the embassy buildings on the occasion of the American elections. Police units [were] stationed in front of the embassy building with some U.S. Marines and armoured cars. Vehicles were prevented from entering the streets leading to the American Embassy.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Protests U.S. Maneuvers

LD062242 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA) — The General People's Committee Foreign Liaison Bureau today sent a letter to Brother Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, on the U.S. maneuvers being held along the eastern borders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The letter says in part:

We wish to draw your attention to the U.S. maneuvers being held in Egypt along the eastern borders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a matter that constitutes a great danger to international peace and to security in the area. Such maneuvers are taking place as part of the continuing U.S. provocations, not only against the Jamahiriyyah but also against the Arab nation and the Mediterranean region.

The presence of U.S. naval fleets in the area and the maneuvers on our eastern borders are proof of the continuous U.S. hostile policy toward the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the entire Arab nation.

The General People's Committee Foreign Liaison Bureau also sent a letter to Narasimha Rao, the Indian foreign minister and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, saying in part:

We wish to draw your attention to the fact that the maneuvers the United States is holding along Egypt's borders with the Socialist People's Liyan Arab Jamahiriyah constitute a provocative act against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

and the Mediterranean area states which are members of the Nonaligned Movement. It is also a violation of the charter and the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement states. The fact that a member state of the Nonaligned Movement is taking part with a great power in maneuvers against [as received] another state which is a member of the movement is considered to be a flagrant violation of the aims of the Nonaligned Movement.

While we draw your attention to the danger of these maneuvers to the security and stability of the area, we believe that the Nonaligned Movement should not stand with arms folded toward these provocations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With UAE President

LD062220 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA) — A meeting was held this evening between the brother leader of the revolution and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan who arrived today on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

Hassan Green March Anniversary Address to Nation

LD062345 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2055 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Address to the nation by King Hassan II on the anniversary of the Green March, broadcast from the Royal Palace in Fes — live]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God, and prayers and peace upon our master the messenger of God.

My dear people, it was in this very town that 9 years ago, God blessed us with idea of the march.

As we have implemented the law in relation to ourselves, and as we have (?respected) our commitments to our neighbors, I now want them to return to their senses. I say this to them in all fraternity, because I am still [words indistinct] when General de Gaulle said that he was going to divide Algeria into two parts, and that a referendum would be held in one part while the other would be French [word indistinct].

History repeats itself in relation to principles, in relation to morals, in relation to [words indistinct]. Morocco will one day need Algeria, but Algeria will also one day need Morocco.

When I went to Nairobi [for the OAU meeting], I believe, dear people, that I exceeded the powers vested in me. The principal authority I had was to ask you whether I could accept the holding of a plebiscite. But I exceeded this authority, and I admit this. However, the relations between you and our forefathers, between our predecessors, taught us that there is a mutual trust between us. Thus I personally bore, on my own behalf, my small family, and my bigger family, this responsibility and this exceeding of authority. Inspite of all this, you were content [word indistinct].

Today I am told it was not enough and I should sit around the same table with people who are Moroccans, but sitting with them around one table makes the plebiscite futile.

Morocco cannot bear more than it has already done. For this reason, my dear people, the orders I will give to our delegation which will represent us at Addis Ababa are frank and clear: [Word indistinct] the plebiscite and the cease-fire, in the name of God, we have (?accepted). [Words indistinct] at a future meeting to dot the I's with regard to the way the plebiscite is to be carried out? We accept all this, but we cannot accept anything beyond this.

Morocco will not place any of its friendly countries in a delicate position by asking for their solidarity. If asked to offer more than this, Morocco will leave its seat (?in the organization) wishing the OAU at the same time a long life and success. We will not be held responsible for such a decision. We would be forced into making it. It will be a decision for which the historical responsibility will rest on the shoulders of those pushing us to it. The responsibility, however, will not stop [words indistinct]. The responsibility will remain with every head of state in Africa.

An Arab proverb says, birds of a feather flock together, but I say those who are of the same kind sit together. If the OAU members find every morning and every evening that their consciences permit them to sit with those who sit with them or [words indistinct].

I say that any new venture taken by the OAU will mean the end of the OAU, because the leaders do not represent the wishes of themselves only, or their own desires, or whims or tendencies, but they represent the dignity of their peoples and the criteria which gave the peoples their flags, their national anthems, a UN seat, ambassadors, and regional and international representation.

If they have laid down these criteria, or lowered them from their true level to an unrealistic level, they would have inflicted (?unparalleled) harm to the honor of their peoples. They will become [word indistinct] have no peace of mind, disturbed and sweating, and ashamed in front of their peoples. Therefore, I tell our enemies, your peoples [word indistinct] to face [words indistinct]. I tell our enemies, I hope that if they do not realize this in advance they will realize it [words indistinct]. As for us, a situation such as this will increase our strength and raise our spirit; it will add nothing but firmness to our determination to continue our duty, and that [words indistinct] that the Sahara is Moroccan and will remain Moroccan. I do not want it to be Moroccan in a small form; I want the Sahara to be the Sahara of the greater Morocco.

We have wasted many years. We have also wasted time. Since (?1959) we have devoted our efforts and resources between Tripoli to Casablanca to exploit the wealth of our (?Saharans) — Moroccan, Libyan, Tunisian, and Algerian — and to compile a joint deposit of technological [word indistinct] and create a group that would become a spokesman, a sole and legitimate spokesman for all our peoples, (?leaning) on our African base to find an asset in our waters [words indistinct] to find a support in our brothers in the Arab East. You can imagine how much time and energy we have wasted.

I would like to address our subjects in the Saharan provinces and tell them to lie in peace, and in peace your king and your fellow citizens will remain in the north defending you till the last drop of their blood. We will (?pray) for our martyrs who fell in the arena of honor, and tell their families, sons, and widows about our deep appreciation and sincere [word indistinct].

I add that in this year's budget and in the budgets of coming years we will give the national defense budget its due importance and all that is necessary for the defense of our country's [word indistinct].

Spanish Ministers on Visits to Rabat, Algiers

LD022341 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Spanish Defense Minister Narciso Serra i Serra had an hour-long meeting with King Hassan II this afternoon in the Royal Palace at Fes with the king's adviser, Reda Guedira, and Colonel al-Shabar in attendance:

[Begin Serra i Serra recording] As regards the content of the meeting you will understand that as defense minister I never comment on or explain the content of the talks when this is the province of a head of state. However, I do want to tell you that I am very pleased to disclose the treatment I have received from His Majesty King Hassan II, who has spoken to me with great frankness and clarity. [Words indistinct] to the prime minister and his majesty the king on a series of subjects, viewpoints, and suggestions that I deem important in the relationship between Spain and Morocco. [end recording]

Regarding this visit by the defense minister to Morocco, Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra said at Barajas Airport this morning on his return from Algiers that Minister Serra i Serra's presence in Rabat did not conflict with his own presence in Algiers because, he said, Spain ought to maintain good relations with all the North African states. Alfonso Guerra is at present acting prime minister in the absence of the prime minister.

There were other aspects of Alfonso Guerra's press conference. Alfonso Guerra said nothing new on the gas issue, which has recently strained our relations with Algeria. He was explicitly questioned on this but he declined to make any comment on any possible progress in the talks on the issue of the contract for the supply of gas, badly calculated on Spain's part.

The journalists also questioned him on the consequences of the Libya-Morocco treaty. Guerra said: Our viewpoints and those of the Algerian Government largely coincide.

Alluding to his meeting with Algerian President Bendjedid, Guerra added: We also discussed the Sahara issue and the need to reach a peaceful solution in the area within the framework of the OAU resolution adopted by the United Nations and supported by Algeria and Spain.

On this point we should remind you of the very harsh condemnation formulated by the Polisario Front against the visit by Minister Serra i Serra to Rabat and against the Spanish-Moroccan military maneuvers. The Polisario Front, the representatives of the Saharan people who refused to recognize Moroccan sovereignty over the former Spanish territory, has denounced the coincidence of the date of Serra i Serra's visit, 31 October, with the ninth anniversary of the Moroccan invasion of the Sahara stemming from the famous Green March. According to the Polisario Front there was pressure from Morocco to have Serra i Serra pay his visit on that date.

SUDAN

Further on SPLM Spokesman Interview

EA061244 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Part II of interview with Joseph Oduho, chairman of the Political and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] by unidentified announcer on 3 November — recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] What role do you think the division of the southern Sudan inter smaller regions and the introduction of Islamic law last year have played in the current war?

[Oduho] The division of the south is actually what we call the abrogation of the Addis Ababa agreement. It is, in fact, what ignited the fire which brought out the present war. You know that there were 6,000 absorbed Anyanyas in the Sudanese Army, together with another 6,000 occasional Sudanese troops, who were deployed in the south as part of the settlement in the Addis Ababa agreement.

When Numayri decided to abrogate the Addis Ababa agreement, it was also natural that he should also do away with this arrangement, with that military arrangement. So he decided to transfer the absorbed forces into the north with the object of mixing them up so that there is no more absorbed forces [words indistinct] are regular troops. And when, of course, our troops refused to move north, Numayri declared that they were mutineers and therefore loyal troops should punish them; as in the case of Bor where the Sudanese Army were sent from Juba to force the troops involved to surrender so that they could be punished for mutiny. And also it also instigated the mutiny of Ayod. And so the division of the south, which in fact is the abrogation of the Addis Ababa agreement, played the most important role in starting this war.

As for the shari'a law: The shari'a law, although it had very strong emotional feelings among the people of the Sudan as a whole, but in particular it has now resulted in Equatoria, which was quite unwilling, I mean unwilling to join the war on the problem of division alone, because Equatoria said it wanted division, but when the shari'a law was also introduced, you, we, the people, the Sudanese and the world should know that Equatoria is the most Christian province of all the provinces in the Sudan and therefore they felt very strongly against the introduction of shari'a law in the Sudan. Particularly, although it did not apply in the south, they knew that it was only a matter of time and tactics. But what they knew is that the shari'a law, people who violated shari'a laws in the north, and even if they

were from Equatoria or from anywhere, but they were Christians, had their arms amputated. [sentence as received] Then what state do you have where one law operates in one part and does not operate in another? So, here there are two points, that is the division and the shari'a law, have all contributed very seriously to the present; the causes or the main sources of the secret war in the Sudan.

[Announcer] How do you view, division is a move by Numayri to [words indistinct] emergency powers unquote? [sentence as received] Suggested administrative and political reunification of southern Sudan?

[Oduho] Well, these moves by Numayri, I believe, are not genuine moves arising from conviction by Numayri himself. It is my conviction that Numayri has been pushed by his supporters in the Western world, particularly the United States, to change his policies and to bring us back to a status quo so that the Western powers can turn around and say: You people, you the SPLA, [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] now Numayri has brought back everything that (?you are fighting) for. Why don't you negotiate? Why don't you agree and stop the war?

This is what Numayri wants these countries in the West to be telling us; but what I can say is that a state is not stable where you have guinea pigs on which a mad head of state like Numayri can experiment on. We are people; and when Numayri came with his policies, he had been told precisely that if you divide the south and if you introduce shari'a law, there will be war in Sudan. He was told this. I am one of those people who told Numayri this at the meeting of the SSU [Sudanese Socialist Union] when there was open discussion about this problem of division in the south. And I told him, point-blank, that the only reason we had to stop the war was because we respected the Addis Ababa agreement. The moment you remove the Addis Ababa agreement there will be war. I was not the only Sudanese who warned Numayri of the dangers of war if he played around with the Addis Ababa agreement. Many of my own colleagues made their voices heard to Numayri, and to the extent that many of us were arrested and locked up by Numayri for telling him that if he abrogated the Addis Ababa agreement, there would be war. Just for that reason alone he locked people up.

And there were also the Sudanese from the rest of the Sudan, for instance from the northern Sudan. Many people went and told him point-blank that he should not do that; but he ignored that advice from even some of his best friends from both north and south, and also from his supporters and admirers from the rest of the world. Everybody did his best to dissuade Numayri from following this policy, but he insisted on it.

And now, going backwards, he is not going to convince us that this time he is going to respect the Addis Ababa agreement, he is going to withdraw the shari'a law, he is going to stop the cutting of hands and amputation of limbs, and he is going to stop the breaking away of people's teeth, and so on. I do not think... He is only doing this as he did after entering into the Addis Ababa agreement.

In the Addis Ababa agreement, when he saw that the Anyanya were becoming powerful and defeating his army, he ran quickly and concluded the Addis Ababa agreement just to gain time. And again, this time, he did everything in which thousands of lives have now been lost. Millions of Sudanese property have been lost by the planes that have been shot down — these F-5's, which are very expensive equipment — tanks, steamers, anything. [sentence as received] [Several words indistinct] it is nothing compared with human life. So many Sudanese have lost their lives on both sides, and particularly among the members of the Sudanese Army.

This Numayri, if he wants to prove to the world that he is very genuine, then not only should he bring back the status quo, but he should bring back to life people who have died up to now because of his fault. The SPLM will never and never be deceived again to accept the status quo. We are out here to fight and to [word indistinct], particularly to bring justice to the backward areas of the Sudan; people who have always been the underdogs in the Sudan. This does not mean that the Sudanese who have been lucky and have been developed, educated, and now are running the Sudan will be, I mean, vengeance will be made against them. Not at all, because you cannot correct a situation by making another mistake.

[Announcer] Can you please tell us the outcome of your visit to Western Europe last spring?

[Oduho] First of all, our visit was intended to publicize the coming into existence of the SPLM and the activities of the military wing, the SPLA; and we did our best to publicize it all through the five countries to which we went. As to the purpose, that was really the purpose of the visit.

As to its outcome, I think that it is very difficult for us to judge the outcome by a matter of guesswork; but the best way to judge the outcome of our visit to Western Europe last spring is to see the coverage — the newspaper coverage and the radio coverage all over Europe, including all the television coverage. And also one thing was very interesting to note — in all the media in Western Europe there was really seriously no hostility towards the SPLM-SPLA. For this reason I would think that we were able to correct a lot of assumptions. For example that case by a group of people calling themselves the Committee of the Horn of Africa and leaders, where they accused the SPLA-SPLM as a Marxist-Leninist movement. I think we were able to (? explain) what we really are, and I think that from that point of view we succeeded in telling the truth, which eventually, I believe — from what we read in the press and radio, heard from the radio and television — I think that the truth we have told has been accepted. And on that ground I think that our trip to Western Europe did attain the objective on which it was made.

[Announcer] Mr Oduho, we are about to come to the end of our interview. Do you believe that there can be a negotiated settlement to this conflict?

[Oduho] The idea of negotiation is always being mentioned in the context of the south and the north. As far as our policies now in our manifesto are concerned, we are not fighting for secession which would, if that was the case, be a case in point. And as far as that question is concerned, first, we said that we want to change the whole system. It is not only Numayri that we want to change. We want even to stop, once and for all, this ruling clique

coming up to run the affairs in the Sudan. [sentence indistinct] As far as they are ruling the Sudan, they will always follow the same policies. I cannot see a situation in which the SPLA-SPLM will be negotiating with Numayri, as I have said a little earlier, and because the negotiations here as we support it, and negotiations between south and north, but as I have said, in the SPLM manifesto and in our aims and objectives, we are fighting to take control of the whole Sudan. [sentence as received]

We should only look into the problem of negotiation if Numayri is prepared to negotiate the smooth handover of the government machinery to the SPLM. In that case, [words indistinct] to hand over [words indistinct] to avoid further loss of human life and so on and so on. Otherwise the SPLA will (?proceed with) the war to its logical conclusion.

[Announcer] That was Joseph Oduho, chairman, Political and Foreign Affairs Committee of the SPLM, talking to our reporter.

Government Garrison Requested To Surrender

EA062233 (Clandestine) Radio Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] On 3 November, 1984, the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army [SPLA] attacked Numayri's forces in (Rin) village, 20 km north of (Waat), inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and capturing 2 h1m mortars and 25 automatic rifles. The force at (Rin) was trying to break through the SPLA siege of (Waat) and flee to Malakal.

It is to be recalled that only a few days ago the SPLA destroyeda Buffalo transport plane which had brought rations to the besiegedArmy garrison. Remnants of the enemy at (Rin) had fled back into(Waat), where SPLA Cobra and Thunder units continued to bombardand harass them.

The SPLA High Command appeals to the (Waat) garrison tosurrender. If they surrender they will be treated according toSPLA policy. The SPLA-Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement [SPLM]policy will be explained to them for 2 weeks. After that eachsoldier will be given a free choice of remaining with the SPLA asan active and equal combatant or returning to Numayri's army.

TUNISIA

'Noticeable Improvement' in President's Health

LD061828 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic issued the following communique this evening:

There has been a noticeable improvement in the health of the president of the Republic after 2 days of treatment and medical [word indistinct]. To further this improvement the president of the republic needs to continue the rest and treatment he is receiving at present.

[Signed] Professors Mohamed Ben Ismail, Amor Chedli, and Abdelaziz Annabi.

AFP on Bourguiba Improvement

NC071238 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis, Nov 7 (AFP) — President Habib Bourguiba, 81, had a minor heart attack last Sunday, and there was concern for his health, reliable sources said here today.

However his condition continued to improve today, the sources said, and governmental activities were normal, though the president's medical team was still on the alert.

The sources said that the president's heart attack occurred during dinner on Sunday at the presidential palace at Carthage, near Tunis.

A resident medical team went into action and on Monday an official bulletin said that the president would be resting in his bedroom for several days "following a slight indisposition due to overwork."

However later in the day a second bulletin said the Tunisian leader had been taken to the cardiac ward of the Ernest Conseil Hospital in Tunis, considered one of the best in Africa.

Reliable sources Tuesday said that the president was being fed intravenously, to avoid unnecessary movement, but an evening medical bulletin said his condition had "sharply improved".

It is generally agreed here that the "overwork" mentioned referred to his three-day visit to Algeria a week ago for celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

Prime Minister on Arab Summit, Armament

PM061147 London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Oct 84 pp 10-12

[Interview with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by Khaldum al-Sham'ah — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-DUSTUR*: Why is Tunisia opposed to the holding of an emergency Arab summit conference as suggested by King Hassan II, and why did Algeria make a point of announcing its position at the same time as Algeria?

Mzali: We have not opposed it and we have not announced our position. All there is to it is that the Tunisian president simply conveyed to the envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II his view that it is doubtful that a summit conference in the present circumstances would be useful in formulating positions or achieving reunion. Every stand taken unilaterally by any Arab state only intensifies the differences. We have said this many times. A summit conference was held in Baghdad, where it was decided to boycott Egypt, when Al-Sadat concluded a separate peace agreement with Israel even though the war had been fought by the Arabs. Unless a summit conference is held to discuss this particular matter, any unilateral action will be more negative

than positive. We are people of principle. Our president has frequently said that we have no quarrel with Egypt. We appreciate the Egyptian people and their circumstances. We never forget the assistance they gave our president in the forties, when he was a fighter and a struggler. This, however, is a pan-Arab issue, and the Arabs should agree on a stand, whatever it may be.

AL-DUSTUR: We have read in the European press that Tunisia is trying to buy advanced weapons. Are there any new reasons for that?

Mzali: This is something natural for any independent and sovereign state. When we decide to arm our army it is preferable to have advanced, not obsolete weapons; but do assure your readers that these arms are no more than a drop in the ocean compared to the armament in the region and the world. Tunisia's national defense budget — including equipment and other expenditure — has not exceeded 19 percent since independence, whereas the national education budget is more than 30 percent.

AL-DUSTUR: We realize that Tunisia is gearing its resources toward building a modern society, but the question is whether some new developments have prompted the government to seek these advanced weapons.

Mzali: No, On the contrary. Having an army means that its organs and ranks must have advanced weapons. I am referring to aircraft, navy, radar, and missiles. There has to be a minimum level, and that minimum level should be advanced. There is no reason to think that there is tension or that preparations are underway.

AL-DUSTUR: Can you tell us anything to reassure us about President Bourguiba's health?

Mzali: President Bourguiba's health is very good because he sleeps, eats, and works regularly and with discipline. He has no physical illness. The only thing is that he takes drugs for insomnia, like all leaders. Considering his past suffering and exile, he is in good health.

U.S. Envoy Talks With Mzali on Bilateral Ties

LD070608 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, received this morning Peter Sebastian, U.S. ambassador in Tunis accompanied by members of the American diplomatic mission in Tunis.

The meeting was attended by Beji Caid Essebsi, the foreign minister.

Mzali Recieves Maltese Foreign Minister

LD070607 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mohamed Mzali received the Maltese foreign minister, Alex Trigona Sceberra, who following the meeting, stated that his talks with Mohamed Mzali deeply translated the bonds of friendship between Tunisia and Malta.

Mzali Receives Habre Message From Chad Envoy

LD070400 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mzali conferred today with 'Lai (?Ziyad), the Chadian president's envoy to President Habib Bourguiba. The Chadian envoy stated, following the meeting, that he was carrying a message from President Hissein Habre to President Habib Bourguiba.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Guerrillas Call for Cease-Fire

NC061557 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels, Nov 6 (AFP) — Guerrillas in Ethiopia's troubled northern province of Eritrea are prepared to observe a ceasefire with the government in order to allow emergency food aid to reach an estimated one-and-a-quarter million people threatened by starvation in the region, a guerrilla spokesman said here today.

Daniel Yohannes, Brussels representative of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation front (EPLF), called on the Addis Ababa government to commit itself to honouring such a ceasefireand called on international aid groups to provide the same emergency aid to starving people in area's under EPLF control as in the rest of the country.

While estimating that 1.25 million were threatened by starvation in Eritrea, Mr. Yohannes said: "The situation is less dramatic in Eritrea than in Ethiopia because the Eritrean authorities have taken the appropriate measures against the brought."

The EPLF, the main group fighting for independence for Eritrea, does not recognize a 1962 decision making the region a part of Ethiopia and claims to control large parts of the area, which borders the Red Sea.

Mr. Yohannes reiterated charges that the Ethiopian Government was skimming off relief supplies for use by the military, particularly to recruit new soldiers in exchange for food.

He alleged that militia members in Eritera were given 90 kilograms (200 pounds) of grain per month as pay plus a 50 kilogram (110 pound) bonus when they were involved in combat against the guerrillas.

He added that the authorities in Addis Ababa were planning to launch a new military offensive against the Eritrean separatists despite the famine and blame the government war effort for worsening starvation in the province.

Eritrean independence groups have been battling the central government since 1962 when the legislative assembly in Eritrea, which was previously only federated to Ethiopia, dissolved itself amid charges of bribery of local legislators.

EPLF Claims 420 Soldiers Killed, 500 Wounded

NC061642 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 6 (AFP) — Eritrean separatist guerrillas today said they had killed 420 Ethiopian soldiers, wounding 500 and capturing 105, in fierce fighting which was still going on around a village in the centre-west of the troubled region.

The claim was made by the representative here of the main separatist group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), who told reporters that the casualties were incurred in "a fierce battle which is still going on" around the village of Molki.

Among those captured during the fighting, which started on Sunday, was the commander of Ethiopia's 73rd army brigade, the EPLF representative said, without giving the man's name.

The guerrillas have captured two Soviet-made T-55 tanks, nine army vehicles, five mortars, 154 light weapons and 15 radio communication sets during the fighting, he added.

Molki village was bombed three weeks ago by Ethiopian Air Force planes, killing 42 and wounding 94 villagers, he said.

The casualties during the Air Force attack were mostly women and children, the EPLF spokesman said.

KENYA

Iraqi Ambassador Asks Kenya to Mediate in Gulf

EA061609 Nairobi KNA in English 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Nairobi Nov 06 (KNA) — The Iraqi ambassador to Kenya, Mr Z. Haydar, has appealed to the Kenya Government to initiate efforts aimed at ending the senseless four-year old Gulf war between his country and Iran. Ambassador Haydar told a press conference in Nairobi this morning that his country was keen on seeing the Gulf war come to an end as it has brought the death of thousands of people in the region.

We know the wisdom of President Daniel Arap Moi as a statesman and respect him entirely, and we believe any efforts by him and his government would definitely assist in ending the war, he asserted. We also appeal to all Kenyans to support us in our efforts and initiative to have a United Nations commission investigate the kil'ing of six Iraqi prisoners of war and leaving 35 others wounded, he added. Mr Haydar added that his country had learned with deep sorrow of the massacre at Gorkan camp. He said his government had learned through the International Red Cross Society that the prisoners of war had been killed during the month of October. The Government of the Republic of Iraq while condemning vigorously this horrible inhuman crime which reflects the criminal nature of the Iranian regime, emphasizes that it will not stand hand-cuffed towards such crimes which have been repeated more than once, he cautioned.

According to agency reports, the Iranian Government admitted the killings but blamed it on the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross Society (IRCS) for allegedly provoking a riot at a prison camp. Ambassador Haydar called for peaceful negotiations to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and to stop the senseless killing of innocent people in the area.

briefs

Thai Ambassador Leaving — His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today at state house Nakuru, bade farewell to the outgoing Thai Ambassador to Kenya Dr Ukrit Durayarama, who is going to take up a new appointment as his country's ambassa-

dor to Romania. President Moi commended the outgoing ambassador for helping to cement good relations between Kenya and Thailand during his tenure of office. [Summary] [*Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 Nov 84 EA*]

SOMALIA

Report on Refugees Leaving Called 'Baseless'

NC061334 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 6 (AFP) — Somalia has dismissed as "baseless and unfounded" a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) report that Ethiopian refugees in Somalia were returning home.

Radio Mogadishu, monitored here today, quoted a spokesman of the Somali national refugee commission as saying that there was "absolutely no refugee who has left Somalia to return to Ethiopia."

The BBC report quoted the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Addis Ababa as saying that many refugees had left Somali refugee camps to return home.

The Somali official was quoted as saying the BBC report was prejudicial to the welfare and interests of people who are fleeing from Ethiopia "to escape oppression" and entering various regions of Somalia.

Since July this year, the Somali spokesman said, more than 50,000 refugees had entered Somalia from Ethiopia.

This has been confirmed independently by the UNHCR and the World Food Programme in Somalia, he added.

BEAC on 'Sustained' Economic Activity in Some Sectors

AB061415 Paris AFP in English 0350 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Yaounde, Nov 6 (AFP) — The Bank of Central African States (BEAC) reported "quite sustained" activity in some economic sectors in its zone of operations following last year's recovery in the United States and most industrialised countries.

A communique from the board of directors issued here Monday said net external holdings in all financial bodies in the bank's issuing zone had continued to gather strength, going up 19 per cent from 271.6 billion CFA francs last year to 323.4 billion as at the end of June this year (465 CFA francs — one dollar). That brought cover for current commitments up from 66.14 per cent to 70.88 per cent by the end of August.

Credits were however cut back considerably, from a rate of 25 per cent a year ago to 7.5 per cent growth up to the end of last June, when the total extended was 1,253 billion CFA francs, compared with 1,66 billions in mid-1983.

The bank's headquarters are here in Cameroon. Other members are Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon. Equatorial Guinea is expected to join shortly.

CHAD

Foreign Minister Comments on Upcoming OAU Meeting

AB062121 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Ndjamena this morning for Addis Ababa to attend the OAU ministerial conference. Upon his departure, he spoke to our reporter on Chad's position at this meeting in the Ethiopian capital:

[Begin recording] [Lassou] We are going there with the feeling that once again we will defend the cause of peace in Chad; we will preach the need for the return of peace in Chad, as we have always done in the past. We will also make our views known about the issues that will be discussed at this summit.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you have some fears about current moves being made in certain quarters to create division within the OAU?

[Lassou] I do not want to believe that the OAU heads of state will lend their ears to the noise being made by the eternal enemies of Chad. We are an independent country and a founding member of the OAU. Those who wish for the death of Chad can continue to shout, that is their business. We know that our country must be present at all OAU conferences, as it has been in the past, at all the meetings of international organizations of which it is a member.

[Reporter] When will the Chadian-Libyan conflict be (?solved)?

[Lassou] This is not the time to talk about this conflict [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Last of 'Manta Operation' Troops Leave

LD071114 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In Chad the last convoy of French forces of the Manta Operation left Ndjamena early this morning for Cameroon. After its departure, only French servicemen responsible for instructing the Chadian Army should remain in Chad.

Zairian Troops Begin Withdrawal 6 Nov

AB061910 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Nov 6 (AFP) — Zaire began withdrawing its troops from Chad today, 16 months after they were dispatched to back up the government of Hissein Habre, it was announced here.

The departure today of some 30 Zairean soldiers coincided with the final stages of the withdrawal of French troops who arrived in the country in august 1983 to halt an offensive by Libyan-backed opposition forces. Both France and Libya have said their troops will have left the country by Friday, the deadline for a mutual withdrawal decided between the two states September 16.

Some 2,500 Zairean troops were sent to Chad in June 1983, and were used primarily to guard key points in the capital following the arrival months later of the French contingent.

Zaire's ambassador to Chad, Malu Malu, (?said) there were about 1,000 of his country's soldiers still in the country, the rest having been called home earlier in an money-saving move. Kinshasa has stressed that it will continue to provide training for the Chadian army following the pullout. Some 500 Chadian troops are currently undergoing training in Zaire.

Domestic Airliner Hit by Small Arms Fire

AB061527 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Nov 6 (AFP) — A Chadian domestic airliner was hit by small arms fire just before landing at the southern town of Sahr today, an airline spokesman said. One person was slightly wounded.

One of the Fokker jetliner's fuel tanks was hit by bullets in the attack, informed sources said, but Air Tchad headquarters here told reporters that the plane was not seriously damaged and had been able to return to Moundou, in southwest Chad, following the attack. The sources said the wounded person, who was not identified, had been shot in the leg.

It was the first time an Air Tchad passenger plane has been struck by weapons fire in southern Chad, where antigovernment commandos have reportedly become increasingly active in recent weeks.

GABON

President Bongo Leaves for Netherlands

AB070710 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 0630 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, begins an official visit to the Hague, Netherlands, today. President Bongo left Libreville, the Gabonese capital, early this morning.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Grants Clemency to 152 Military Detainees

AB061215 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1758 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 5 Nov (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding president and president of the republic and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ], signed two ordinances, 84-236 and 84-237, on Monday, 5 November, granting collective clemency to 152 soldiers sentenced by the FAZ juridictions.

The soldiers affected by the measures belonged to the Kamanyola Division, the Kolwezi Territorial Gendarmerie Battalion, the 213th Infantry Battalion, and those held at the Ndolo military prison in Kinshasa. Under the ordinances, 152 soldiers will have the rest of their sentences commuted.

Commenting on these measures, the FAZ prosecutor said they fall within the framework of Gen Mobutu's gratitude to all the people for his reelection to the helm of the country. These measures are also a special mark to the end of his inspection tour of military garrisons. The following are the beneficiaries of the measures:

1. Kamanyola Division: Captain Nzekani Zena; Chief Warrant Officer Mapendo-Ga-Buharua, Chief Warrant Officer Mamba Tshinyama; Chief Warrant Officer Mona Sindo Zama; Chief Warrant Officer Etende Selunga; Chief Warrant Officer Musombwa Mayina; Warrant Officer Biongo Ndjemi.

2. Ndolo Prison: Major Mutahali Namailembe, Captain Mayanga Ongoleya, Captain Emene Abosonda, Lieutenant Mwenze Warasimiruzi, Lieutenant Mandundu Kikwengi, Second Lieutenant Kabanga Tambwe, Chief Warrant Officer Abedi Mpondamali, Chief Warrant Officer Mbumba Pambu, Chief Warrant Officer Ngoy Nzuzi Kiungu, Warrant Officer Mukelembo Matangunza, Warrant Officer Ngunda Mateyi, Warrant Officer Kakule Vuzangi.

Mobutu Congratulates USSR Leaders on Anniversary

AB061744 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1328 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Nov (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, has just addressed a congratulatory message to Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and CPSU general secretary, on the occasion of 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message is as follows:

Mr President,

The celebration of the national day anniversary of your great and beautiful country gives me the opportunity to address to Your Excellency, and through you, the friendly Soviet people, my hearty congratulations and those of the entire Zairian people assembled under the banner of the MPR, our party-state.

I am delighted at the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation that link our two friendly countries. May these relations always get closer and grow more for the good of our respective countries. with very high esteem,

[Signed] Marshal Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire

Satellite Telecommunications To Be Reorganized

AB061623 Paris AFP in French 1500 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Nov (AFP) — Zaire, which was one of the Third World countries to equip itself with a network of internal telecommunications by satellite, intends to reorganize its network, an official source in Kinshasa has indicated.

As of 1986, the network will utilize a new satellite, Intelsat-6, because Intelsat-4 which is now being used will be unserviceable next year, Information Minister Sakombi Inongo specified last Saturday [words indistinct].

BENIN

Kerekou Congratulates Chernenko on National Day

AB062103 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The people of the Soviet Union will tomorrow celebrate the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The Beninese people, like all peace-loving people, hail this historic event. President Kerekou has just sent a message of congratulations to the secretary general of the CPSU, Konstantin Chernenko. This is what the message says:

The commemoration on 7 October 1984 of the 67th anniversary of the GOSR, offers us a pleasant opportunity to address our very warm and militant congratulations to you. On this memorable occasion, the Beninese people, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, and the National Executive Council join us to reaffirm our firm support to you in your relentless efforts to bring about a peaceful world of justice and social progress. We also take this opportunity to express our deep satisfaction with the development of the excellent relations of friendship, fruitful cooperation, and active solidarity that exist between our two peoples, our two parties, and our two revolutionary states.

We are convinced [words indistinct] our sustained common efforts will help to strengthen the uninterrupted development of these bonds for the effective accomplishment of our bilateral cooperation and for the triumph of our common ideals in the world.

While reiterating our very deep and sincere congratulations to you, we pray you, Mr President, to accept our sincere wishes for health and success for yourself, and that of prosperity and well-being for the friendly people of the USSR.

With highest and militant considerations,

[Signed] Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, president of the Republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council

GHANA

Canada To Grant $153 Million for Development

AB061736 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Canada is to grant Ghana a total of $153 million for a number of development projects this financial year. Out of the amount, Petrocanada International would spend $33 million on oil exploratory work in the country.

Speaking to newsmen in Accra, the Canadian high commissioner to Ghana, Mr Frederick Livingstone, said another $60 million will be granted to Ghana under a 5-year term program. Twelve million dollars will be used on the Northern Regional Integrated Program. The Weija Water Project, Kumasi Technical Institute, and the Advanced Teacher Training College in Winneba will also benefit from the grant. The high commissioner said that the Canadian International Development Agency, FIDA, will in conjunction with the Ghana Government decide on priority projects for which the rest of the amount should be utilized. Mr Livingstone disclosed that Canada has also made available $50 million toward the Economic Recovery Program. Under this, he said, $20 million would be used for food aid and the importation of fertilizer. The remainder will go to the Volta River Authority for the importation of spare parts.

GUINEA

Conte Sends Congratulations to Chernenko

AB061330 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Colonel Lansana Conte has sent a message of congratulations to the secretary general of the CPSU on occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The message:

To His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, I am pleased to extend our warmest congratulations to the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union, to Your Excellency and the Soviet Government on behalf of the Guinean people, the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN],and the Government of the Republic of Guinea. We reaffirm our desire to work toward the strengthening and broadening of the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation existing between our two countries in the mutual interests of our two peoples. On this happy occasion, we wish you good health and personal well-being, and we wish the Soviet people much progress and prosperity.

Please accept the assurances of our profound and friendly considerations.

Signed: Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the CMRN, head of state, president of the Republic of Guinea

LIBERIA

Secom Accuses Minister of Undermining Credibility

AB061735 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Special Elections Commission, Secom, has accused Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones of undermining its credibility, as well as junior officials of his own ministry. According to today's *OBSERVER*, Secom was reacting to Minister Jones' letter of 27 October in which he declared invalid sureties of the Unity Party and the Liberian Action Party. In his letter to Secom, the finance minister said some of their properties were burdened with taxes. Minister Jones reportedly took the action after the sureties of the two proposed political parties had

received clearance from the Finance Ministry and the appropriate documents duly signed by the proper authority. In its reaction Secom said the minister had lost sight of Section 2 of PRC [People's Redemption Council] Decree No 75. Decree No 75 of the dissolved PRC states that there is hereby established a Special Elections Commission which shall be independent of any branch or agency of government.

MALI

SDAR OAU Participation No Longer Rejected

AB061320 Dakar PANA in English 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Dakar, 6 Nov (PANA) — President Moussa Traore of Mali has said that neither the Sahrawi Democratic Republic (SADR) nor the Organization of African Unity (OAU) must be blamed for the deadlock in the Western Sahara question. In an interview with the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), the Malian president said that the issue now at stake is whether the OAU can find a solution to the problem without the participation of the SADR.

Mali, he affirmed, shares common borders with Algeria and Mauritania and is concerned by the situation in the northwestern flank of the continent, especially Western Sahara. It has also participated in all the mediation commissions set up by the OAU, he added. According to General Moussa Traore, the OAU "has not moved an inch in its search for a solution since the June 1983 summit in Addis Ababa." The Malian head of state neither laid the blame on the SADR nor on the commission set up by the 19th summit to implement resolution 104 but held responsible the "opposing party" which he said did not ensure the execution of a resolution endorsed by all member states.

"I believe the OAU should consider again this issue taking into account the situation since the last summit," affirmed President Traore. "I can say with certainty that Mali, which is one of the countries that have requested the SADR not to participate in previous conferences, cannot do so any more. It cannot, whatever the circumstances, prevent the SADR from participating in the conferences of the Organization of African Unity, President Traore concluded.

NIGERIA

FRCN Board of Directors Meeting Held in Kaduna

AB052113 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the board of governors of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, FRCN, is currently being held in Kaduna. The 10-member board, comprising 9 men and 1 lady, today inspected the corporation's transmission stations at Jaji and Ganingora, as well as its operational areas of the Hospital Road studios. They were conducted round by the zonal director, Alhaji Dahiru Modibo, in the company of the director general, Mr George Bako. The meeting, which ends tomorrow, is being officiated by the chairman, Alhaji Yaya Abubakar. This is the board's first sitting outside Lagos since its inauguration.

Kano State Radio, Television Stations Merge

AB052158 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] The Kano State television and radio stations have been merged to form the Kano State Broadcasting Corporation. This was announced in Kano today by the state commissioner for information and home affairs, Alhaji Ibrahim Ismaei.

Under the reorganization, Mallam Adamu Abubakr, a former acting chief information officer, was appointed managing director of the corporation, while Alhaji Lawal Bisiako, a director of finance and administration, becomes the corporation's secretary. Mallam Ahmed Aminu of the Federal Radio Corporation of Kaduna was appointed general manager, radio, while Alhaji Mohamed Yekesi of the State Ministry of Information and Home Affairs is the general manager of television.

U.S. Presidential Candidates' Views Examined

AB061305 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] Today the Americans are voting to elect a president who will run the affairs of one of the leading powerful countries of the world for the next 4 years. Millions of Americans who are eligible to vote are faced with a civic choice of reelecting Ronald Reagan for another 4-year term or to turn the (?curve) round by electing Walter Mondale as the new president. By the early hours of tomorrow, or possibly late tonight, the world will know who the American president for the next 4 years is and what prospect the next 4 years holds in store for millions of people, no matter whatever corner of the world they inhabit.

For us in Africa, today's exercise in the United States is of no less importance. This is because we may seem far removed from the scene of the elections, but the fact remains that what American does or what she does not do means a lot for so many people throughout the continent. It is a common knowledge that the United States, by reason of her sheer size, material and human wealth, as well as her military might, wields a tremendous influence on all peoples of this universe. In fact, America — in realization of this power — is known to pull the strings from time to time from remote control on several important issues concerning many countries of the world. The remote control device can vary from continent to continent and from organization to organization. It could be through direct intervention in Latin America, such as in the case of El Salvador, Chile, or Nicaragua, or through [words indistinct] Israel in the case of the Middle East or apartheid South Africa in the case of Africa.

To successive American presidents and their men, the end justifies the means; and herein lies the import of this commentary. What is the prospect for America if either of the two candidates for today's elections wins? Going through campaign promises and election debates by the two sides, it appears that Africa had no place of importance in the scheme of things for any of the two candidates. No promises were made and therefore no commitments could be secured. In fact, the only time Africa was

mentioned was by Reagan during the debate on foreign affairs between him and Walter Mondale. And what came out of it was better imagined than being a reality.

Of course, Reagan's stand is not altogether a surprise. Judging by his past performances and his current policy on Africa, his utterance 2 weeks ago that southern Africa was one of the areas of strategic national interest to his administration that could deserve sending American troops to, merely goes to show the degree of unflinching support Reagan has been giving and will continue to give apartheid South Africa and, above all, how far he can go to defend that monstrous plague called apartheid. However, a victory for democratic Mondale does not presage a rosy future for Africa either, for Walter Mondale was Jimmy Carter's vice president for 4 years and his foreign policy in Africa did not have anything to write home about. And now that he is seeking the number one citizenship, he has not made any concrete African policy statement that will give us any perspective of his program for Africa should he win.

The consequences of all this is that whoever wins today's presidential election in the United States is immaterial. What is clear is that there is a long-standing American tradition, and that is to an average American politician, the protection of American interests — be it in Asia, Africa, North America, or Europe — is a primary duty of all. It just happened that the preponderance of this interest in Africa is in South Africa and to preserve it, apartheid must be glorified and protected. Therefore, to every patriotic African leader, that is the only lesson that must be learned from today's exercise in the United States.

'Sympathy' for Mondale Shown

AB071800 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN TIDE*, the *PUNCH* and the *GUARDIAN* closely examine what are likely to be the contributions of the presidential candidates in the United States of America in improving the prevailing conditions in the Third World. The papers, in their assessment, believe that the foreign policy of whoever wins the U.S. elections will not change radically.

The *TIDE*, the *PUNCH* and the *GUARDIAN* are of the opinion that the U.S. policies in Africa are based on perspective of the East-West rivalry for global ideological and military supremacy. The papers, however, have a greater sympathy for the Democratic candidate, Mr Walter Mondale, and wish him success.

Briefs

Ambassadorial Appointment— The new Nigerian ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Congo, Mr Ejoh Abuah, was today presented with letters of credence by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. Dr Gambari told the envoy that Africa still remains the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy and as such he should ensure that he promotes good relations and understanding between the two countries. [Excerpt] [*Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Nov 84 AB*]

SENEGAL

Togolese Minister Arrives With Eyadema Message

AB061225 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Koffi Amega, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Dakar this afternoon to deliver a message from the Togolese head of state to President Abdou Diouf. He is accompanied by Komlan Alipui, Togo's minister of economy and finance. The two ministers were met on arrival by Doudou N'doye, guardian of the seals and minister of justice. The visit of Koffi Amega falls within the framework of the coming ECOWAS summit which will take place in Togo.

The Togolese delegation will be received by head of state President Abdou Diouf tomorrow.

TOGO

Eyadema Congratulates Chernenko on National Day

AB061225 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] President Eyadema has sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader, whose country will on Wednesay celebrate its national day. Eyadema writes: Mr President, the celebration of your national day provides the Togolese people, their party — the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] — my government, and myself the agreeable opportunity to send you our warm congratultions.

The Togolese people are happy with the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and hope they will be further strengthened in the interest of our respective peoples. The many political and economic crises facing the international community are a source of concern. We hope that under your supreme leadership, the USSR, which has great responsibilities in the world, will relentlessly work toward the search for fair and equitable solutions to these serious conflcits and will provide an active contribution to the promotion of world peace and security for which it has always struggled. Excellency, we reiterate our wholehearted wish of good health and happiness to you and peace and growing prosperity to the Soviet people. Highest regards!

Signed, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic.

ANGOLA

CPSU Delegation Arrives for Anniversary Celebrations

MB061817 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Luanda, 6 Nov (ANGOP) — A CSPU delegation led by Tel'man Orudzhev, a member of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan Central Committee and minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, has been in Luanda since Monday for a working visit.

The USSR delegation, which was received at the 4 February International Airport by Mr Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples, is going to attend the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

Besides the festivities, the USSR delegation is going to hold talks with party leaders, leaders of the MPLA Youth, and officials of both the Organization of Angolan Women and the National Union of Angolan Workers.

KUP Reports 170 FAPLA Soldiers, 2 Cubans Killed

MB061436 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 6 Nov, (KUP) — More than 170 People's Armed Forces for the liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers and 2 Cubans were killed in battles carried out in Angola by UNITA forces during the last 2 weeks in October. A comunique of the UNITA's General Staff said that 21 military trucks were destroyed and 117 were captured in these actions.

In Moxico Province, UNITA forces attacked two MPLA brigades, the 3d and the 18th, on the Munhango-Cangumbe road. They attacked a supply convoy between Luena and Kanage and also placed an antivehicle mine which was activated by a military vehicle. These actions led to the death of 81 FAPLA soldiers and 2 Cubans. Five vehicles were destroyed.

The same happened in Luanda Province, where UNITA forces attacked three military vehicles between Chikapa and Dundo. UNITA forces also attacked an MPLA instruction center 7 km from Dundo, killing 30 FAPLA soldiers and destroying 3 vehicles, as well as all the center's technical equipment.

According to this comunique, special UNITA commandos infiltrated into the city of Huambo and attacked with success the installations of the economic complex of the Angolan Institute of Veterinary Research. The attack lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes, which was enough to destroy the buildings used as laboratories by the Cubans, Bulgarians, French, and Portuguese technicians. Many people died and UNITA forces left without any problems.

In Malanje, Cuanza Sul, and Bie Provinces, the following operations were launched: A) A mine placed by the UNITA forces was activated by a vehicle in Muloco; B) Vila Franca, located on the Alto Hama-Cela road, was seized; C) UNITA special commandos infiltrated the town of Silva Porto, where they placed an explosive device in the building housing the Secretariat of the MPLA Party youth organization, JMPLA, which resulted in the deaths of 40 FAPLA soldiers and 9 members of the JMPLA Secretariat, as well as the destruction of a vehicle.

In Uige, Zaire, and Luanda Provinces, UNITA forces made several attacks on the MPLA 31st Brigade and destroyed two trucks. They also routed the MPLA patrols and killed 26 FAPLA soldiers in these attacks.

BOTSWANA

USSR Envoy Comments on Bilateral Relations

MB061243 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Botswana, Mr Nikolayevich Petrov, has said in an interview this week that relations between his country and Botswana are based on the principles of respect of sovereignty, noninterference in the affairs of each nation, mutual understanding, and cooperation. Mr Petrov said this to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which his country celebrates tomorrow.

He said the two countries have enjoyed cooperation in a number of fields and that his country offers annual scholarships to Botswana for studies in the Soviet Union. He said an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, as well as trade, was being discussed between Botswana and the Soviet Union.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Addresses Conference of Women's Group

MB061901 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] President Samora Machel this morning paid a living tribute to all Mozambican women who have fallen in defense of their country's independence and sovereignty in the past 20 years. The president was opening an extraordinary conference of the Mozambican Women's Organization [OMM] in Maputo. The 5-day conference will be discussing the major social problems facing women in the country.

President Machel recalled the sacrifices made by women during the struggle for national independence and in the face of Rhodesian aggression, apartheid, destabilization, and armed banditry. In memory of these women, the president called for a 1-minute silence. With this conference, he said, women could come out with more determination and enthusiasm to continue the fight against ignorance, poverty, injustice, armed banditry, racism, and tribalism.

President Machel pointed out the importance of the peasant women in Mozambique, which are the majority of women in the country, and he called on the conference to address their problems as well as those of urban women. The president recalled that it was during the liberation struggle that women started to play an active role. By taking part in the struggle, they gained

confidence in their ability, and when independence came, they began to play an active part in political and economic life.

Delegates from all over Mozambique are taking part in the conference, as well as many representatives of women organizations from nearby countries. Some of the key issues to be discussed are polygamy, bride price, initiation rites, child marriage, and prostitution.

Inhambane Adults Receive Military Training

MB061448 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] About 40 percent of the adult population in Inhambane Province has already undergone military training in order to fully participate in the struggle against the armed bandits.

This information was given to AIM by Major General Domingos Fondo, the Inhambane provincial military commander. He also discussed the organization of militiamen at residences and workplaces, pointing out that this has made it possible for the workers themselves to defend their factories, thus enabling the Army to devote itself to the task of pursuing the armed bandits and destroying their bases.

Domingos Fondo also said that the Inhambane provincial military command has been giving particular attention to the reintegration of bandits into society as long as they present themselves to our authorities with their respective weapons.

Chief of Bandits Who Murdered Priest Captured

MB061857 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] One of the chiefs of the bandits who murdered an Italian priest has been captured by the Mozambican Armed Forces. The priest was murdered by the bandits at the beginning of August in Zambezia. The bandit leader, (Antonio Mulata), was captured by Mozambican troops at the end of September in the same province after attacking a village.

(Mulata) says his band murdered the priest in order to steal food and medicine. He says the bandits were facing a crisis and knew the priest carried food, clothing, and medicine. (Mulata) described the killing of the priest and four other Mozambicans. He said they found out when the priest would next transport goods and waited for 3 days until the vehicle passed. He said they fired a bazooka and found the passengers wounded. There were no food or medicines in the car, but he said they killed the priest and the passengers to get rid of witnesses.

(Mulata) said he joined the Mozambique National Resistance in October 1982 because of promises that he would become rich. However, he said, after the Nkomati Accord, bandit leaders began to leave one by one, saying they were going to spend holidays in South Africa, leaving instructions to continue operating by stealing food to keep alive. The groups, he said, were told not to surrender because they would be killed. (Mulata) said the bandit leaders never came back and it became more and more difficult to get food. That situation led to the attack on a village in which 15 bandits were killed and he himself taken prisoner.

MNR Releases Captured Sri Lankan in Malawi

NC062046 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 6 (AFP) — A Sri Lankan captured early this year by Mozambican rebels has been released in neighboring Malawi, a spokesman for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement said here today.

The spokesman said the Sri Lankan, identified as a Mr. Soma, was released Sunday by the MNR in the Malawi border village of Penca.

Mr. Soma had been working in Mozambique as an agricultural advisor in Mozambique's northern Zambezia Province.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Violence, Support for Work Stoppage

Army Vehicles Patrol Tembisa

MB061045 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 6, SAPA — Six people died in incidents in various parts of the country early today, the second day of the called for two-day mass stay-away from work proposed by various organsations and trade unions.

On the East and West Rand, five people were fatally wounded in Kwazakele, near Port Elizabeth, a black woman died after a stoning incident, a police spokesman in Pretoria said.

Hundreds of police using army vehicles moved into Tembisa township on the East Rand yesterday afternoon and this morning to stem the severe wave of violence which broke out in the township.

The area has been the most troubled of all those in the PWV [Pretoria Witwatersrand Vaal] where tens of thousands of workers have responded to the call by the Transvaal Regional Stayaway Committee to demonstrate their rejection of the government's response to township grievances.

Peace has prevailed in other areas — such as the troubled Vaal region where there was a 90 percent stay-home response.

At least 16 armoured personnel carriers entered Tembisa township on the East Rand at about 5.30 pm. The situation there was calm today under police patrol. A few people trickled to work today under the watchful eye of the police.

In yesterday's violence bottle stores, beer halls and community councillors' homes were the targets of demonstrators. The homes of two councillors in Tembisa West — Mr Justice Pitse and Mr Masilo Mokgatla — were set alight.

Most of the shops in Tembisa West were set alight and destroyed even though store owners had observed the call to close their shops in support of the work stoppage. In the entire area the shops were still closed today.

Railway police guarded trains entering the township today after yesterday's incident in which a suburban train was set alight by a group of youths in the township.

A youth died and nine other people including a three-year-old toddler were treated for bullet wounds at the Kalafong Hospital after unrest erupted in Atteridgeville near Pretoria yesterday.

Putco [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses today returned to Atteridgeville/Saulsville under police escort while schools, shops, filling stations and other businesses remained closed.

The homes of Professor S.T.D. Marivate, of the University of South Africa, and Mr S.J.S. Moseneke, the principal of Dr W.F. Nkomo High School, were pelted with stones. There were no injuries.

Soweto residents streamed to work this morning reducing yesterday's response to the stayaway call to less than 10 percent. The giant township remained calm but tense as even fewer police patrolled the streets. Trains to and from Soweto were running a normal schedule this morning.

Police and army units today manned roadblocks in and around the Vaal triangle townships of Sharpeville, Boipatong, Bophelong, Evaton, and Sebokeng. Police searched cars and demanded identification documents from motorists while members of the South African Defence Force stood guard at most street corners in the townships. The atmosphere remained tense in those areas.

Death Toll at 17

MB061732 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 6, SAPA — The number of people left dead after two days of unrest sparked off by a stayaway from work call in the Transvaal townships reached 17 today, with another fatality still unconfirmed by police.

Townships on the East Rand and Vaal Triangle appeared to be quietening late today, and a SAP [South African Police] spokesman in Pretoria reported a waning number of riotous incidents.

Putco [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses were travelling into all townships, according to company spokesman, Mr Pat Rogers. He said buses only operated in the worst hit area of Tembisa under police escort.

Since Sunday night, when a black policeman died from head injuries received during a stoning incident in Duduza, 16 more people have died as a result of the unrest, according to police reports.

In Tembisa on the East Rand, seven people were fatally injured in various incidents of crowd violence, stonethrowing and arson. Five died in Katlehong, on the West Rand, and three in other Transvaal townships. The body of a woman was found by police today after unrest in a black township in the Eastern Cape. The cause of her death was unknown.

A police spokesman in Pretoria would not confirm the death today of a 17-year-old Atteridgeville youth, who died from a bullet wound after being treated at the Kalafong and H.F. Verwoerd hospitals.

It was claimed by Atteridgeville residents that the boy had been wounded when youths in the township clashed with police, who used rubber bullets to disperse them.

The police spokesman said if the youth's death was a result of the unrest, a police investigation would be launched, as was being done with all the other fatalities.

Tembisa continued to simmer late today, with a number of incidents reported by police.

The floor of the East Rand Development Board building was damaged after an arson attempt. Police arrested five youths, three of whom were slightly injured by birdshot, in two incidents of stonethrowing and looting.

The spokesman said a black policeman was injured in Katlehong after a confrontation with a group of youths, but he could give no details.

Meanwhile, at SASOL [South Africa Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] two and three there was "very little response" to a management call to employees to return to work today, according to a statement by SASOL limited.

Workers were warned last night that if they failed to report for duty today, it would constitute a breach of contract and they would be automatically dismissed.

There appeared to be a difference of opinion at an early morning meeting held today by the chemical workers industrial union and management extended the return to work deadline to 11.30 a.m.

Despite the extension, there was little response and "the employees on the relevant shifts have, therefore, effected their own dismissal by ignoring the repeated pleas to return to work."

The time limit for return to work which applies to afternoon shift and night shift workers still stands.

Yesterday, approximately 90 per cent of the black workers did not report for duty.

'Campaign of Murder' Denounced

NC062006 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Lusaka, Nov 6 (AFP) — As black South African townships in Transvaal Province today continued a strike in which 16 people

are reported to have died since yesterday, the African National Congress [ANC] of South African lashed out at "the campaign of murder carried out by the Pretoria regime."

In a statement published at its headquarters here, the ANC also praised black South Africans for their two-day general strike.

"We equally condemn those Western governments which, at this very moment of extreme suffering for the black oppressed, have been and will be wining and dining with the racist foreign minister, Roelof Botha, and hatching new plots with him, directed against our people," said the ANC statement.

South African Foreign Minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha is currently on a private visit to Israel and is later to visit West Germany.

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Holds Press Conference

MB060925 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0810 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Press conference by President Kenneth Kaunda at State House in Lusaka on 5 November — live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen, all our guests, Your Excellencies, the purpose of this press conference this morning is merely to discuss the state of the nation. We have many problems which confront us and a state of the nation press conference will deal with as many of these problems as is humanly possible. While no doubt I will be referring to many issues, the most vital aspect of my press conference this morning will be the economy of the nation.

Before I come to [word indistinct] on the state of our economy, allow me say that I am not very happy with item one on our agenda this morning. I am now referring to the problem that was brought about as a result of a wife of a member of the Central Committee, namely Comrade Wilson Chakulya, who was arrested by police in the United Kingdom and has been imprisoned as a result of a charge from importing cannabis into Britain. At one stage I (?used) this platform to explain how much the Central Committee feels strongly about anyone of us dealing in drugs, dealing in dagga [marijuana] or cannabis. What does this do to human beings? Cannabis or dagga or Mandrax: All these drugs destroy a human being in total. God's creature becomes a complete vegetable. [Words indistinct] his body is equally absolutely destroyed.

I do not think the wife of any member or his family in the leadership of this nation should find joy, should find solace, in drug trafficking. The nation is anxious to know what the Central Committee was going to do about one of their own members when he was found in this compromising situation. But we deal with our affairs on the basis of genuine love, truth, social justice, and fair play. Love, truth, social justice, and fair play are cardinal things for our survival as a nation, for our growth as a nation, and there is love in our hearts. We shall not want to destroy anybody on the grounds of petty jeolousy. We shall not deal with anyone on the basis of expediency or anything else except true pictures. This again demands social justice. We must be fair in all our dealings. The only way we can be fair is to find out the truth, what is true to any given situation, regardless of who is involved. It has taken a bit of time, but as for me, I am happy because my colleagues in the Central Committee and myself have contributed to this platform of love, truth, social justice, and fair play in so far as we were concerned. Only after that imprisonment, that sentence was passed in London, it became necessary for me as president of the republic, as chairman of the Central Committee, to address Comrade Wilson Chakulya and asking what he had to say for himself about this sordid affair.

Accordingly, I had occasion to write to him on 15 October asking him to show cause why I should not take disciplinary action according to our party Constitution. I quoted the 11th article and I gave him 7 days within which to reply to my letter. He replied on 19 October. I studied that reply very carefully and according to [words indistinct] love, truth, social justice, and fair play. I am sorry to say I was not satisfied with the reply. And so I decided to do the only thing that was left open to me, that was, to take action in accordance with our party Constitution.

I decided to relieve him of his post, first as member of the Central Committee, and also his chairmanship of the (?publicity) committee [words indistinct]. This decision, according to the Constitution, I took to the Central Committee and on 26 October the Central Committee ratified my decision, and, therefore, as from 1 November, our colleague ceased to be a member of the Central Committee.

The economy continues to be in very bad shape. Recently prices of bread went up. The party and its government have tried to (?urge) bread prices down for a long, long time. This did not work. The parastatal bodies responsible for wheat processing have been selling wheat flour at (?lower) prices than those that were paid for each time when wheat was imported. That meant heavy subsidies for bread. That could no longer be helped because we [words indistinct] to subsidize bread anymore. [Words indistinct] development continues, we have held these prices particularly low in the firm hope that copper prices might recover and give us hope to our people. It was not to be. [Words indistinct] and one which was completely unavoidable. The answer lies in one word, one magic word which we have got to understand and that is agriculture. That is the magic word we need to follow up very closely, analyze what our needs are as a people and how we are going to organize ourselves in this objective.

I want to thank at this juncture the World Bank for coming to our assistance in our efforts to restructure our agricultural economy, the EEC, ADB [African Development Bank], governments and organizations [words indistinct]. I want to thank [words indistinct] and organizations, apart from those I have mentioned, [words indistinct] who have come to our aid so effectively. Perhaps this is the time for me to point out that I am conscious of the fact that our administration, my administration, has not been very responsive to this aid. The Paris group of nations met with the Zambian delegation and brought out the sad information that as a nation we had not been able to utilize over $500 million of aid in various forms — grants, soft loans, and other forms of loans. We have not done this. As head of this administration I am looking into these matters and I would like

to add [words indistinct]. I am treating these two as urgent matters and I am going to inform the nation after I have discussed this with my colleagues. [Words indistinct] I am going to inform the nation as to what action we take. But we have got to act quickly and that is before the end of this year.

The mining industry [words indistinct]. I should mention that it is important for me to pay tribute to those companies, parastatal and private, [words indistinct] before the end of the year, God willing, that are now engaged in exporting some of their produce. I am speaking specifically of those companies, parastatal and private, that are exporting some of their produce to earn us some foreign exchange. This is a very important development and I heartily congratulate all those who are doing it.

I now move on to the mining industry. This is at the moment obviously the mainstay of our economy and we are doing everything possible to keep it going. I have already made the announcement that we barely have 20 more years of life in our present mining industry. If we do not discover more deposits of copper, we shall be saying goodbye to this very valuable industry by the end of the century or early in the 21st century. This is something which this nation must face (word indistinct] but face with confidence. That confidence [words indistinct], that confidence must be built on something structural, something real, something dependable, something we can touch. I have said [words indistinct], I am not presiding over the nation of Zambia to see it decay. I am presiding over it, God willing, to build it up.

We therefore had to take measures to bring about a situation in which this vital economy [as heard] can contribute to the main, the general economy [words indistinct] before it disappears from the scene. You would be right to ask me what measures have you taken therefore. Some of you know already what we have done. We have approached various international organizations — the World Bank, the EEC, and the ABD — who are helping us with loans for certain amounts. These loans will be designed — are designed, because they have been given already — are designed to achieve the following objectives: New equipment will be bought. Training of Zambians in various categories will be (?begun). This program will include, I hope, 13 studies which will be done in various areas of the mining operations. All these 13 studies will be designed with intent to optimize production. It will include ways to improve efficiency and to reduce costs.

As you can see from this, the aim is to make the mines contribute to the economy in terms of earning more and more foreign exchange. We should use that foreign exchange [word indistinct] to develop our agriculture. These studies, God willing, will be concluded sometime next year. Naturally, reports will be submitted to the party and its government. It is important that I point out that the company itself [words indistinct] We have got three companies [words indistinct] of international repute which specialize in these fields. One specializes in mining, the other one specializes in metallurgy, and the third specializes in corporate planning, that will supply [words indistinct] management. This is a very formidable program which at least gives me not only as president of the republic, but also as chairman of [word indistinct], a great deal hope that the mining companies [words indistinct] to the restructuring of our economy.

In all this we should not forget the importance of human relations. Under humanism, human relations come first; they are very important. In this respect, I am glad to tell the nation that Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines [ZCCM] management have kept very close touch [words indistinct] of Zambia. I hope that this will continue, because it is important that the workers in our socialist economy are fully involved in [words indistinct] industrial participatory democracy of our policy, [words indistinct] through various managements and various boards that run parts of our economy, and this, as you know, includes Zambia Industrial Mining Corporation [ZIMCO]. Fred Chiluba and his colleagues sit on ZIMCO [word indistinct]. We want them to be involved, to know exactly what is taking place. ZIMCO has Comrade (Timothy Walamba) on its board of directors. This is only a step, a minute step, on the long road to achieving the ideals of industrial participatory democracy.

Comrades, this then is what I would like to say on matters pertaining to specific areas of our human endeavor. I should also like to speak on the question of fertilizers. We have had serious problems [words indistinct] perhaps the biggest single project after mining, ever since it was initiated. I am glad, however, to announce that as some of you know already, the World Bank has agreed to come and assist us to revamp this industry. Earlier on, I had announced the steps taken by the Japanese Government, to which we are equally indebted, to rehabilitate part of that industry. Now the World Bank has agreed. We are in touch with the FRG to try and do the same, and we hope that when the team from the World Bank comes here, the German team will also be here, so that they can look at this project together. It is a key industry for proper agriculture.

Now, obviously I must refer to some other matters of equal importance to our economy. Some people, who are either ill-informed or merely ill to us, say that the economy of Zambia is what it is now — bad — because of socialist organization, because of socializing the economy. This is what they are saying. As I say, they either mean ill, or they are ill-informed. Either way, I should explain what is involved here.

Who does not know that the world recession has hit even some of the most developed northern hemisphere countries, like the U.S. The greatest of all capitalist countries in the world today is affected by these problems. Is anybody telling me that the masters of the capitalist economy are also not able to plan their own economy? That is why I am saying, they are either ill-informed or they mean ill. Britain, West Germany, Italy, France, all these countries are suffering in one way or another.

When U.S. interest rates go up, they do not only affect us adversely. They also affect other countries like Britain and other Western hemisphere countries. They complain to the U.S. leadership about these high interest rates, but they hit us even harder here in Zambia and other developing countries.

Now, who does not know that there is nothing we can do insofar as high oil prices are concerned? Prices of oil are very high. I have given examples of the first year (?1973-74). Whereas before that, the units of oil we required cost us $30 million, from that time it has cost us $250 million. It is a big hole in our economy.

How (?irresponsible) can you be to blame our problems here on socialist planning? Our sources for foreign exchange are low down there. Every copper ton that we dig, we are losing money on it. Who does not know now that the goods and services that we need for our development, which we must get from the developed north, are up there. So we are hit hard all round. Oil prices high, goods and services high from the developed north. Copper prices down, interest rates high in the developed countries, affecting us adversely. The pipeline has a lot of [word indistinct]. We cannot save. [words indistinct]. The pipeline therefore plays an important part.

What about America, what about the British [words indistinct]. It is on the point of recovery, the U.S. economy, but even now it's touch and go. Anything can happen and there (?will be upsets) in that economy. And most of the capitalist countries in the world today have those problems. How cynical can you get to blame it on socialist planning?

I say this, countrymen. When you have a situation such as we have, a battle for the mind becomes very sharp. There is now a big fight for the minds of the people of Zambia [words indistinct] not only by sources outside, but also by some of our own people who believe in capitalism. My philosophy is based on love for all human beings. Hence my resorting to praying for my socialist communist friends, God's creatures. [Words indistinct] I think they allow their people to pray, those who want to pray. I think that. [Words indistinct] I have no grudge against capitalist friends. They are human beings. I do not believe, myself, that a diehard capitalist can be a Christian, and many people do not believe that. I know not. It is not possible. [words indistinct] They do that, I respect them for that, I pray for them as I pray for the communists. [Words indistinct] These are my solemn beliefs. Christ said it is easier for a camel to go through the needle's eye than for a rich man to get into the kingdom of heaven. That is Christ, not me.

The third national convention was a great and positive success. Now, in a democracy such as we are trying to deal with here in our beloved country, consultations are a must in everything that we do. The national convention was designed to bring people from all walks of life, and it did just that. The leadership from various walks of life met and thrashed out the problems of our economy together. Those who wanted to ask questions of what was involved, their questions were answered, and in the end the entire spectrum of the leadership was [word indistinct] of the problems that we face. Indeed, elected members of the national convention made proposals. It was another reason why [words indistinct] made certain proposals as to what should be done to improve the situation in the face of the hardships that the nation is (?experiencing). [Words indistinct] so the national convention achieved a lot, and let me say once again, I am grateful to all those who came. I am grateful to all those who helped to organize the convention. Thus, I say the national convention was a tremendous success.

Decontrol of prices — has it had the impact it was required to achieve? What does control of prices mean? Every item that is produced in a factory is based on certain costs, costs of raw materials, costs of labor, which goes into the production of that item, costs from various other angles. Now, all these put together form the basic price of that commodity. But the industrialist, whether parastatal or private, is not in that game [words indistinct]. He is in that business to make some profit, that profit which will enable that industry to grow, and (?employ more laborers), and also pay some dividends to the investors, private or public.

Now, what we were doing in controlling of our prices [words indistinct]. What do you do? When you control prices, you are not basing those prices on the cost plus profit to enable the company to continue to grow, to enable the company to employ more people. You are basing it on the requirements of the consumer to help the consumer pay less. In other words, you are controlling the cost of living artifically. We have been doing this, as I have explained, several times before, from the word go. It was alright. As a policy it was correct, but again, as I have said several times at many meetings across the country, when you have nothing, you have nothing.

I have never known zero and zero to be two. When you have zero, you have zero. Zero plus zero can never be four. It is zero. We reached a time in 1975 when we began to see danger signs on the horizon. We passed [words indistinct] of the National Council: There is danger in front of us. I underlined the situation; the Central Committee accepted my proposals; it went to the National Council. The National Council accepted my recommendations and decided to do away with subsidies as slowly as is humanly possible. Remember that was the time we had begun to see copper prices going down, oil prices up, so money for subsidies, subsidizing items, was no longer there.

Hence the need to control prices so that [words indistinct] which money we paid to the parastatals, to the party enterprise producer. We had to find a level which was in accordance with [words indistinct]. This is the problem. The meaning of the controlling of prices. It is a highly [word indistinct] matter, which all the leaders (?in the press) together (?handled) very well. It is important that leadership of the press, at the reporter level, editorial level, and also editor in chief, should understand these problems properly so that when you interpret party policies, you are able to do so with full knowledge of what is required to be done.

I get surprised myself; sometimes I find banner headlines [words indistinct] as if to say the party is now against the people. There is nothing like that. This party can never be against the people. This party is the people. Without the party, there is no Kaunda, no president. Our love for the people cannot be beaten.

When you have nothing, you must tell the people there is nothing, so let us create wealth by first of all sacrificing, by using everything which kindly people lend to us, give to us, effectively and properly. So decontrolling of prices cannot be as effective as we desire. Why? Because of one of the major problems I have discussed already — the lack of foreign exchange. It could be bringing raw materials from outside to come and fill our factories. If factories are operating at 80, 90 percent, then we have some hope. At the moment, that is the problem which we must solve. We have plenty of local raw materials here. Why must we (?import). These are the measures we have taken [words indistinct]

Now, on the question of Tanzania-Zambia Railway, [TAZARA] my comment on that [words indistinct]. The problem is not that we have not released funds; the problem is one of foreign exchange. When there is no foreign exchange, there is no foreign exchange, so TAZARA, Zambia Railways, Zambia Airways are suffering. They are all suffering because of lack of foreign exchange. [Words indistinct] essential commodities (?will be here). What measures are we taking? [Words indistinct] So far, the government has imported sufficient raw materials to last until January, end of January.

One problem that we have at the moment is that the black marketeer is creating headaches for the nation. (?Those) are composed mainly, not all, of those who are engaged in [words indistinct] and then put them in the black market trade [words indistinct] then they begin to overcharge. This is the problem. [Words indistinct] (?hence) the artificial shortages which are being created at the moment.

What are we doing about this? I had told the nation that in November I was going to meet the leaders from Central Committee, from Cabinet, [words indistinct] ministers of state, provincial political secretaries, and district governors [words indistinct] to look at my recommendations, which are a result of my colleagues and I myself visiting markets some months back. My report is almost ready. [Words indistinct] to reduce on costs of bringing leaders to Lusaka and sending them back, and coming here again in December, I have now decided I am only going to meet members of the Central Committee and Cabinet ministers to look at my recommendations, which will deal with the black marketeers, as well as ordinary marketeers and then, if they accept my recommendations, those will be acted upon or, as they decide, they may be required to be taken to the local councils [words indistinct].

Namibia is another question. The flurry of activity is now [word indistinct]. When we are dealing with the problems of southern Africa, we should remember that we are dealing with a problem which has been here during the last 300 years, ever since the advent of the white man in South Africa, so don't expect miracles. Simply because we are meeting once, we believe [words indistinct] everything will be alright. This is an intricate problem and Zambia must [words indistinct]. Our own struggle here many moons ago, before most of you were born [words indistinct]. Five hundred years of Portuguese rule in Angola, Mozambique. [Words indistinct] God guided us, God helped us. Now we are moving slowly [words indistinct]. So the question of Namibia must be seen in (?that perspective). [Words indistinct]. So, we are doing well.

On the other hand, we have serious problems which we are discussing continuously with our colleagues in the Republic of Zaire. We are dealing with this constantly, to try and find a more permanent solution to these vexing problems. Our boys on the border are not [word indistinct]. They are meeting with some very difficult problems [words indistinct]. I know what problems they face. We have sent them to protect the nation, but with smuggling, they have an impossible job, and while we [words indistinct]. Instructions to them are very clear, very clear indeed. They are not to shoot at random, and I don't think they are shooting at random. [Words indistinct] some of the smugglers shoot at our armed men, and in fact (?I should mention) that it is very, very difficult [words indistinct].

The OAU — the Western Sahara and Chad (?create) the usual problems. I do not think that Chad will be much of a problem. (?Very unlikely), but the Saharan Republic and Morocco conflict will certainly [words indistinct]. On that, we have no doubt, there will be some problems [words indistinct]. They have to implement the decision of the OAU [words indistinct]. We hope they do that. If they do that, there will be no problem, if they don't do that, then, of course, those who recommend [words indistinct] will have to think of what to do then.

I also referred to South Africa playing a (?big part in events), supporting Mozambique National Resistance, UNITA, and also playing the role of a peacemaker [words indistinct]. I believe (?in fact) that I (?was) [words indistinct] having said I believe that the South African prime minister was an honest man. I believe this, but first of all we must examine the situation itself. Repeatedly, I have said we support Nkomati because the alternative to Nkomati would mean a bantustan in Mozambique. I am aware [words indistinct] the MNR was brought about by (?South Africa).

My honest analysis of the situation is that in southern Africa today, we are faced with a situation where the West is saying to the East: "Look, this is our area (?right here), we were colonial powers here before, South Africa is [words indistinct], what are you doing here in Mozambique, what are you doing in Angola, [words indistinct] Now you see, you are (?getting us also in Namibia). SWAPO is getting arms from you, ANC is depending on you for arms [words indistinct]." That was the work of South Africa's (?warning). [Words indistinct] I truly believe all that was the action of South Africa alone (?unsupported) by the West.

Then came the question of the attempted coup (?that we had here), I truly believe that was the work of South Africa alone, that South Africa (?used that experience) to carry out recent programs in a big way. I am merely being honest to myself. South Africa then [words indistinct] the MNR to Mozambique, South Africa then (?sent) UNITA in Angola. The idea was to reverse the (?influence) of and (?eliminate) the Marxist-Leninist government in Mozambique, the Marxist-Leninist government in Angola, and fearing that SWAPO is also being Marxist-Leninist, they had to [words indistinct].

Fearing the ANC was going to be the same thing, they had to destroy that, hence the strange thing, where we see South Africa, after organizing the MNR, South Africa after organizing UNITA in Mozambique and Angola respectively, [words indistinct] (?this message) I am not sure, myself. All that can be done without the support of our brothers and sisters of the West in the leadership of those countries, I am not sure myself, at least I cannot accept that, not unless it is proven to the contrary. [sentence as heard] This is my appreciation of the problem.

Why do I say this? There are four million (?white people) in South Africa, who are presiding over the (?fears) of that unhappy country for centuries now, as I said earlier on. It does not stop there. Multinationals from the West make huge profits on the basis of black labor, cheap labor, of the black man in South

Africa. This is a fact, unless we do not want to be true to ourselves. These are facts. So, multinationals naturally, as human beings — because multinationals are run by human beings — they need (?heavy profits) to continue. So, what do they do? They support the status quo, and it goes on. The West says they need South Africa for its strategic minerals.

As I have said before, Julius Nyerere has got companies from the West prospecting [words indistinct], Samora Machel, a Marxist-Leninist, has got companies from the West to prospect for his oil and gas. Kenneth Kaunda continues to sell copper and cobalt to the West, only they don't pay him well.

Robert Mugabe continues to sell chrome to the West. Quett Masire continues to sell copper, diamonds, and the lot to the West. And above all, Santos does not only continue to sell (?his oil) to the American companies, he also uses Cuban troops to protect that oil against UNITA troops, rebels, trained by the West through South Africa. Santos is defending Western interests against the rebels trained by South Africa, using Cuban troops to whom the West is saying: Out of Angola. It is a really queer situation we have in southern Africa, which must be analyzed correctly, honestly, without fear or favor. So, it continues. The West says they need South Africa because of their conflict between East and West. They need South Africa for their armed forces to be able to go round safely, because when the ANC takes over — when, not if — when the ANC takes over, that area may go to the Soviet Union, because ANC gets arms from the Soviet Union.

The result is we see very queer things happening. I believe, myself, (?if I may digress) that the ANC will win, and when they take over [words indistinct]. We see something happening in Poland. I was supposed to go there in June this year, but because of the difficulties of the economy, I put it off. I called that visit off. I would have learned at first hand what was taking place in Poland. What I know about Poland, I listen to Radio Moscow, BBC, Voice of America, Germany, and they all give me conflicting ideas. So I don't know what is happening in Poland, but whatever it is, [words indistinct] has applied economic sanctions against Poland. Poland now is crying for help. Whatever their problem is came yesterday.

The problem of South Africa has been there for ages, and the West does not only not want to apply economic sanctions against South Africa. The West is up in arms at the United Nations. [Words indistinct] Where are we going? [Words indistinct] I can only answer, if we want a peaceful change in South Africa, we have got to apply economic sanctions. I know it will be said that (?you) here will be suffering, the nation of Zambia will be suffering, because of the [words indistinct] the sacrifice we have made before on the question of Zimbabwe, the question of Angola, of Mozambique. We have made these sacrifices before; we are prepared to make them again, because if we don't do that, do you know the implications [words indistinct] SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation], a well-protected plant in South Africa, went up in flames, (?7.5) million rands went up in flames. A sign of things to come.

For the first time ever, South Africa engaged troops to quell a local rebellion, not police [words indistinct] a sign of things to come. [Words indistinct] I was glad for meeting Mr Botha. One of the things I told him, was: Mr Botha, prime minister, we are [words indistinct] (?take your pick), Zambezi River or Limpopo, the Nyereres, Machels, Santos, Kaundas, Mugabes, Masires, [words indistinct] the Bothas, all of us are in [words indistinct]. We had started off very well (?with a meeting) [words indistinct] apartheid on the Zambezi River or Limpopo. Only the West can save us from [word indistinct]. If they don't, an explosion is imminent.

I am not a prophet, but please, I have said this before [words indistinct]. Zambia said to [word indistinct] there will be an explosion in Angola and Mozambique [words indistinct]. We told the British there will be an explosion in Zimbabwe if you don't act [words indistinct]. Forty thousand people dead in Zimbabwe for nothing [words indistinct]. Why must people continue to die in Namibia? Why must you wait until there is an explosion in South Africa? Why did I say that? Yes, I still repeat: I see Botha as an honest man, I still say that. He is an honest man, but being honest and being able to do something are two different things. I still say Botha is an honest man, but he is tied by circumstances [words indistinct].

Kaunda Congratulates Nicaraguan President

MB061917 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has congratulated Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra on his party's landslide victory in the recent general election. Dr Kaunda sent his message for a victory which consolidated the already cordial relations between Zambia and Nicaragua. The victory would also strengthen Nicaragua's position in the international [word indistinct]. He wished his Nicaraguan counterpart good personal health and prosperity for the people of Nicaragua.

Party Secretary General Praises DPRK Assistance

MB061908 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, has praised the DPRK for promoting economic development with other Third World countries by sharing its technology with them.

Speaking when he received a Korean [word indistinct] which trained Zambian performers for the tripartite celebrations, Mr Mulemba said Korean technology was good in agricultural and industrial production in developing nations. The party chief repeated Zambia's continuous prayer in support of the political reunification of the Korean Peninsula through peaceful means, as proposed by the DPRK. Mr Mulemba also thanked the Koreans for taking part in Zambia's tripartite celebrations [words indistinct] for the independence celebration's success was largely due to the Koreans.

Speaking when he received the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Zambia, Mr Zhang Junhua, Mr Mulemba described China's aid to Zambia and other developing countries as almost exclusively to the benefit of the recipient. He said that China's aid was

nonexploitative, as it was aimed at helping people in other countries to achieve their objectives of leading a full life.

ZIMBABWE

Radio Truth Reports DPRK Military Staff in Uganda

MB061248 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] North Korean military staff are now instructing government troops in Uganda. These forces are engaged in a major offensive against elements opposed to the government, who as usual have been branded as dissidents, rebels, and bandits. The Koreans will have brought with them the techniques they developed in Zimbabwe. The lessons are harsh and barbaric and may have a bitter aftermath.

Lesson number one is to avoid where possible direct conflict with the dissidents. They are armed and will fight back. Since they are frequently better motivated, this could spell trouble for the government forces. The best tactic, according to the Koreans, is to maim, torture, and kill the unarmed, defenseless civilian population. They cannot hit back. Through a systematic massacre of the civilian element, you deny recruits to the enemy, eliminate sources of information, and reduce substantially the dissidents' food supply. This is the kind of freedom being exported by Russia through her proxies in Africa, the Cubans, and the North Koreans.

These mercenaries are a godsend to a 1-party state. They can be used to eliminate members of other political parties and political opponents. Uganda will find to her cost, as we have done in Zimbabwe, that such tactics leave a foul and acrid taste in the mouth and breed a desire for revenge. There is a small ray of hope on the horizon. Both Kim Il-song and Fidel Castro are losing popularity in their own countries. As and when they go, one way or another, their successors may no longer wish to send their soldiers to remote parts of the world to prop up tottering and unpopular regimes.